

# FISHERY MARKET NEWS

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## FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES  
PREPARED IN THE DIVISION OF FISHERY INDUSTRIES



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OBSERVATIONS ON THE SHARK FISHERY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA  
with  
RECORDS OF VITAMIN POTENCY OF LIVER OILS  
and with  
KEYS TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT SHARKS

By Lionel A. Walford\*

In recent years, the fisheries for sharks on the west coast of Mexico have changed character and purpose. Whereas, formerly shark oil was utilized only locally for the manufacture of soap and for processing leather, since about 1938, it has found a new market in the United States because of its Vitamin A content. The fishery has consequently grown to large proportions. Catch figures are not available, but some notion of the volume may be obtained from the fact that 385,000 pounds of livers were produced in the Mazatlán Consular Area alone in 1942 up to July 31 (Fishery Market News, 1942, S 1).

Published knowledge is almost totally lacking as to the kinds of sharks caught, as to their geographic and seasonal distribution, and as to the magnitude of Vitamin A potencies of their livers. To arrive at such knowledge would require observations at many places, so as to sample adequately the entire geographic range of all species during all seasons.

An opportunity to make observations and collections at San Marcos Island, Lower California, was offered by Mr. J. A. McCarthy, through Mr. Otis Small of the Pacific Portland Cement Company, which in normal times utilizes the output of a gypsum mine there and encourages a local shark fishery. Accordingly, the writer spent from September 16 to October 12, 1942, of which one week was in Guaymas, the remainder at San Marcos Island, taking full advantage of the generously offered facilities of the Pacific Portland Cement Company. The following information was obtained from data collected there, and from conversations with American buyers, Mexican dealers and fishermen.

The shark fisheries of the Pacific Coast of Mexico is a peculiarly diffuse industry. There is hardly a bay or sheltering island in the Gulf of California or on the open coast that does not support one or more shark fishing camps. Though individually these are small enterprises, the sum of their effort is impressive.

Shark fishing camps are composed of several men, sometimes with their families, equipped with sailing dugouts or skiffs and necessary fishing gear. Two to several men operate one boat. Boats and gear may be owned by the fishermen themselves, or wholly or in part by investors living ashore. Fishermen put to sea daily, weather permitting, leaving early in the morning and returning in mid-afternoon with their fare of liver, flanks, and fins of sharks. These are salted, the liver stored in cans, the flanks baled, the fins piled or sacked. From time to time, the collected products are hauled by burros or sailed in canoes to various ports visited by freight boats or served by railroads. At the larger ports, like Mazatlán, Manzanillo, Topolobampo, and Guaymas are refrigeration facilities. Fishermen operating from these ports land livers fresh, which are then iced, frozen or chemically-treated for shipment to the United States.

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Several Mexican wholesale companies deal in shark livers; also several American companies or individuals buy livers outright or act as agents for Mexican dealers. Activity of these is in a constant state of flux, depending on the United States' demand for Vitamin A.

Over forty species of sharks occur along the west coast of Mexico. These vary greatly in potency of Vitamin A in their livers from those that are worthless in this respect to those that, at times, run up into the high potency brackets. Moreover, each species varies as to potency of liver. Large sharks are said to be more potent than smaller ones; males more potent than females; those living in deep water more potent than those living in shallow water. A considerable variety of species are caught for livers, with a wide range of potencies.

There is a great variation from place to place and from season to season in species available, in their sizes, and in sex ratio. Consequently, observations made at any one locality can apply only to that locality and for the time of year the observation was made. Thus, any significant biological study of Mexican sharks should make ample provision for observations over a large area and over a considerable period of time.

In the region of San Marcos Island and Guaymas, most sharks are caught with a gear called the "zimbra," which is merely a long set line. It consists of an anchor line, at San Marcos typically 600 meters long, with a buoy at its upper end, and anchor at the lower, followed by about 150 meters of additional line. To the latter length are fastened short lines at intervals of about three meters. Each of these consists of a length of rope about one meter long, followed in order by a swivel, a chain about one-half meter long; and to this is attached a large hook, with a shaft about 20 centimeters long. The lines are of about one-half inch rope. The hooks are baited with fish eight to ten inches in length, the bait at San Marcos at this time being mostly *Haemulids* (*Haemulidae*--the Grunts). This gear is set for as long as three days at a time, and since the water is cold at the depths fished there is no danger of spoiling bait or catch in this interval. The zimbra is hauled in by hand, old bait replaced, the catch removed and the line reset. Fishermen usually butcher the sharks in the boat, if there is room, and throw the remaining carcasses on to beaches, preferably well away from their camps.

Some additional sharks are caught with other gear. Boats usually carry a spear or two, for harpooning any sharks seen near the surface. This is particularly useful for capturing hammerheads. Gill nets are used by some fishermen, but have not been markedly successful in the past, being unsuitable for the very large sharks that abound in Mexico. A gill net set and pulled daily at San Marcos Island caught nothing important during the period of observation. On two occasions, it was badly torn by big fish that had escaped. Also, since it had to be set in relatively shallow, hence warm, water, fish caught tended to spoil. Since these observations were made, however, it has been reported that gill nets have recently been used with some success in areas southward of Guaymas.

The biological data collected during the two and a half weeks at San Marcos Island consisted in the examination of 36 specimens. Among these, seven species were distinguished. A sample of liver was taken from each fish examined, preserved in a soda ash-formaldehyde solution, and sent to the technological laboratory of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Seattle. The assays are given in Table I. It is to be observed that three-fourths of the specimens were of the genus *Eulamia*, of which more than half were *Eulamia lamiella*. Among scores of carcasses examined on beaches, at least 90 percent seemed to be *E. lamiella*, the remainder mostly hammerheads (*Sphyrna diplana*). Thus, it appears that the most important sharks at San Marcos during the whole year are the two latter species. Fortunately, these are two of the richest in Vitamin A.

While it is impossible to judge of the abundance of sharks from observations made during this short stay at one point of the Gulf of California, fishermen and dealers uniformly expressed the opinion that the supply of Mexican sharks is exceedingly large. There seems no reason to doubt that the population is large, but to form a reliable estimate would take a vastly extensive survey.

The Mexican sharks are not very well known to science. Owing to their large size, they are poorly represented in museums, and then only by immature specimens. Many of the different species look very much alike, and are difficult to identify. Doubtless, several have yet to be described and named, as is attested by the frequency and consistency with which fishermen described sharks which they sometimes catch, and which are not familiar to the writer.

Table I--Analytical Data on Sharks and Livers--San Marcos Island, Mexico, September-October 1942

Sample No.	S H A R K			L I V E R			
	Name		Sex	Length Inches	Oil Percent	Vitamin A	
	Local	Scientific				Per gram of oil U.S.P. Units	Per pound of liver Millions of U.S.P. Units
20	Sardinero	<i>Eulamia aethalorus</i>	F	27	72	3,500	1.14
21	"	"	M	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	4,400	1.56
22	"	"	F	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	16,300	4.9
		Average for livers ...	-	-	72	8,070	2.6
33	Gambuso	<i>Eulamia azureus</i>	M	70-1/8	68	17,500	5.4
2	Injerto	<i>Eulamia lamiella</i>	F	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	67,000	22.6
3	"	"	M	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	58,000	19.8
4	"	"	M	69-1/8	76	85,000	29.4
12	"	"	M	38-3/8	32	48,000	7.0
16	"	"	M	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	78,000	27.0
19	"	"	M	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	52,000	17.3
24	"	"	F	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	20,700	7.3
27	"	"	M	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	29,500	10.0
28	"	"	M	68	81	53,000	19.5
29	"	"	M	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	87,000	31.3
30	"	"	M	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	51,000	17.6
31	"	"	M	68	81	80,000	29.5
32	"	"	M	59	74	81,000	27.2
34	"	"	F	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	69,000	24.5
35	"	"	"	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	96,000	22.3
36	"	"	M	59	80	21,000	7.6
		Average for livers ...	-	-	72	61,000	20.0
6	Pilota	<i>Eulamia galapagensis</i>	F	55-7/8	32	7,700	1.12
7	"	"	M	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	94,000	23.1
8	"	"	M	63	44	106,000	21.2
9	"	"	M	54-5/8	55	73,000	18.3
		Average for livers ...	-	-	46	70,000	14.7
10	Puro	<i>Eulamia velox</i>	F	48-5/8	69	26,000	8.2
11	"	"	F	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	28,000	9.2
26	"	"	F	46-1/8	79	19,300	6.9
		Average for livers ...	-	-	73	24,400	8.0
23	Puro	<i>Scoliodon longurio</i>	F	35	68	51,000	15.8
1	Cormuda	<i>Sphyrna diplana</i>	"	49-3/8	54	52,000	12.8
5	"	"	F	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	27,100	9.1
13	"	"	F	71	66	46,000	13.8
14	"	"	F	45-7/8	59	20,500	5.5
15	"	"	F	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	47,000	15.8
17	"	"	F	66	53	145,000	35.0
18	"	"	F	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	12,500	3.5
25	"	"	M	67-5/8	66	63,000	18.9
		Average for livers ...	-	-	63	52,000	14.9

\*Sex not recorded.

NOTE: Percent oil was determined by the Stansby cold shaking method, vitamin A by the Carr-Price, antimony-trichloride method at a wavelength of 620 mμ., and a bandwidth of 15 mμ. E value was converted to vitamin A by using a factor of 732.

Virtually all the sharks taken commercially on the west coast of Mexico belong to two families, those related to the soupfin (Galeorhinidae), of which there are twelve species, and the hammerheads (Sphyrnidae), of which there are five species.

Although only seven species were identified at San Marcos, the remainder of the west coast members of these two families were examined at Stanford University Natural History Museum, and were made the basis of the following simplified keys for identification. Provided a given shark belongs to one of these two families--this may be ascertained by reading the description at the head of each key--it may be identified by reading Item 1 of the appropriate key, and following the directions given thenceforth.



## A KEY TO THE SHARKS OF THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO FAMILY RELATED TO THE PACIFIC SOUPFIN (GALEORHINIDAE)

The fishes of this family have spindle-shaped bodies, which are not flattened, nor expanded laterally. They are not hammer-headed, have no spines in the dorsal fins or keels at the base of the tail; and their tails are of normal length, being much shorter than the rest of the body. They have five gill openings on each side of the body; have two dorsal fins, an anal fin, a pair of pectoral fins and a pair of pelvic fins. The first dorsal fin is situated in front of the pelvic fins; and the teeth are conspicuous, more or less triangular or knife-like, not plate-like or pavement-like. Although these sharks bear a family relationship, there is a wide range of value in the Vitamin A potency of their livers. Some, like the soupfin, are exceedingly potent in this respect; others, like the tiger shark, almost worthless.

- (1) If: Spiracles (a pore situated behind the eye) are present, see Section 2.

But if: Spiracles are absent, see Section 3.

- (2) If: The teeth of both jaws are deeply notched on one side, and coarsely and evenly serrate (i.e., scalloped or saw-toothed), as shown in Figure 1, the fish is a TIGER SHARK or TINTORERO (*Galeocerdo arcticus*).



Figure 1

But if: The teeth are not as in Figure 1, those on the side of the jaw being rather minutely notched on the outer edge below the point, and the lower part of the notch is divided into two to five points, the fish is a SOUPFIN SHARK (*Galeorhinus zyopterus*).

- (3) If: There is a conspicuous groove at the angle of the mouth, beginning on the lower jaw, and extending forward around the angle of the mouth, paralleling the upper jaw for one fourth to one third the distance from the angle to the front of the mouth, as shown in Figure 2, the fish is a PURO (*Scoliodon longurio*).



Figure 2

But if: No groove is present at the angle of the mouth, or if present, is not so extensive or conspicuous as shown in Figure 2, see Section 4.

- (4) If: The middle of the base of the first dorsal fin is nearer the ventral fins than to the pectoral fins, the fish is a GREAT BLUE SHARK (*Prionace glauca*).

But if: The middle of the base of the first dorsal fin is nearer the base of the pectoral fins than to the base of the ventrals, see Section 5.

- (5) If: The second dorsal fin is very much smaller than the first, being less than half its area, see Section 6.

But if: The second dorsal fin is almost as large as the first, the fish is *Aprionodon fronto*.

- (6) If: The snout is bluntly rounded, and the distance from the tip of the snout to the mouth is scarcely more than half the distance between the angles of the mouth, as shown in Figure 3, the fish is a GAMBUSO (*Eulamia azureus*).



Figure 3

But if: The snout is not as shown in Figure 3, but is more or less acutely pointed, and the distance between the tip of the snout and the mouth is almost or quite as great as the distance between the angles of the mouth, or greater, see Section 7.

- (7) If: The head is very narrow, so that the distance between the nostrils is hardly more than the length of a nostril, the fish is a PURO (*Eulamia velox*).

But if: The head is not so narrow, and the distance between the nostrils is several times the length of a nostril, see Section 8.

- (8) If: The front of the second dorsal fin is opposite or behind the middle of the anal fin, the fish is Eulamia cerdale.

But if: The front of the second dorsal fin is in advance of the middle of the anal fin, see Section 9.

- (9) If: The teeth of the upper jaw have broad, shoulder-like basal extensions, as shown in Figure 4, the fish is a SARDINERO (Eulamia aethalorus).

But if: The teeth of the upper jaw are without extensions to their basal portions, see Section 10.

- (10) If: The teeth of the upper jaw are deeply notched in a sharp angle, on the outer edge, and rather coarsely serrate toward the basal portion, as in Figure 5a, see Section 11.

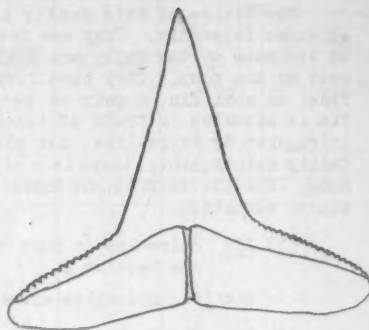


Figure 4

But if: the teeth of the upper jaw have the outer edge deeply curved, but not sharply notched, and are very finely serrate, as in Figure 5b, the fish is an IN-JERTO (Eulamia lamiella).

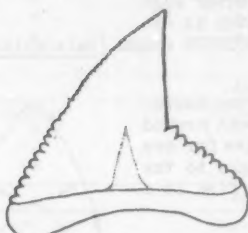


Figure 5a

- (11) If: Some of the fins are tipped with white, the fish is Eulamia platyrhynchus.

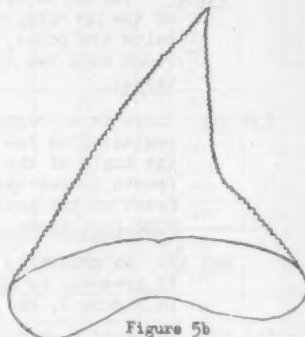


Figure 5b

But if: None of the fins are tipped with white, the fish is a PILOTA (Eulamia galapagensis).

#### A KEY TO THE HAMMERHEAD SHARKS OF THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO

These sharks are distinguished from all others by the peculiar shape of the head, which is expanded at the sides to become mallet-shaped or shovel-shaped. Five kinds of hammerheads have been described, as follows:

- (1) If: A line drawn from the hind border of one eye to the hind border of the other passes through the mouth (i.e., both jaws), see Section 2.

But if: A line drawn from the hind border of one eye to the hind border of the other, passes in front of the mouth, or merely crosses the upper jaw, see Section 3.

- (2) If: The hind border of the second dorsal fin is so prolonged that when that part of the fin is lifted upward, it reaches about twice as high as the fore border of the fin; and if the distance along the hind margin of the lateral expansion of the head is at least equal to the distance between the angles of the mouth, the fish is the CORNUDA or MARTILLO (Sphyrna diplana), see Figure 6.



Figure 6

But if: The hind border of the second dorsal fin is not so prolonged, so that when that part of the fin is lifted upward, it reaches only about as high as the

fore border of the fin; and if the distance along the hind margin of the lateral expansion of the head is only about three fourths of the distance between the angles of the mouth, the fish is Sphyrna vespertina, see Figure 7.

- (3) If: The fore edge of the head is lobed (i.e., more or less scalloped), as in Figures 9 or 10, see Section 4.

But if: The fore edge of the head is smooth, as in Figure 8, the fish is Sphyrna media.

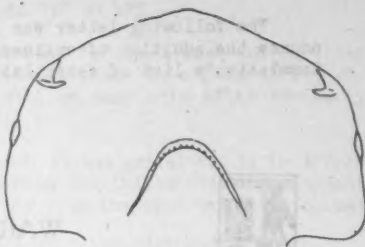


Figure 7

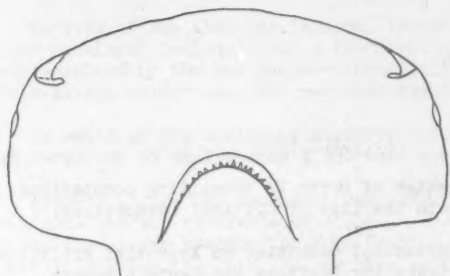


Figure 8

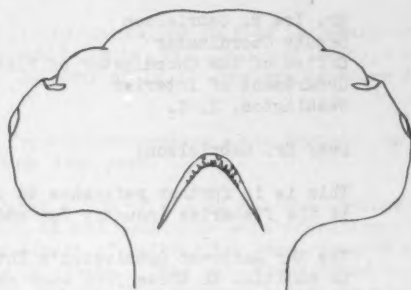


Figure 9

- (4) If: The fore margin of the head is deeply rounded, as in Figure 9, and the distance from the nostril to eye is greater than the diameter of the eye, the fish is Sphyrna corona.

But if: The fore margin of the head is only slightly curved, as in Figure 10<sup>1</sup>, and the distance from nostril to eye is not greater than the diameter of the eye, the fish is Sphyrna tudes.



Figure 10

0-0-0

<sup>1</sup>/Figures 7 to 10 taken from "Three New Sharks of the Genus Sphyrna from the Pacific Coast of Tropical America," by Stewart Springer, Stanford Ichthyological Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 161-169. By permission of Mr. Springer and the Stanford Natural History Museum.

## FISHING BOAT ENGINEER CLASSED AS CRITICAL OCCUPATION

The following letter was sent to the Deputy Coordinator of Fisheries on May 2, to announce the addition of engineer of fishing vessels of 20 tons or over to the War Manpower Commission's list of essential activities.



## WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25 D. C.

May 2, 1944

Mr. Ira N. Gabrielson  
Deputy Coordinator  
Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries,  
Department of Interior  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gabrielson:

This is in further reference to your letter of March 24 submitting occupations in the fisheries industry for addition to the List of Critical Occupations.

The War Manpower Commission's Interdepartmental Committee on Essential Activities, in addition to those jobs such as Refrigerating Engineer and certain supervisory jobs dependent upon local determination which are already on the List, has decided after very careful consideration to add to the List of Critical Occupations the Engineer, Chief, Ship for commercial fishing vessels of twenty tons and over and Ship Captain for commercial fishing vessels of twenty tons and over.

The existing definitions will be expanded to read:

ENGINEER, CHIEF, SHIP (Engineer, Chief, Marine, O-88.21).--Has complete charge of all engines, boilers, electrical equipment, refrigerating equipment, sanitary equipment, all deck machinery, and steam connections aboard ship; keeps log of performance of equipment on voyage; requisitions supplies and repairs; oversees fueling of ship; takes inventories of all stores and materials; supervises other repairing equipment. (In addition to the "Engineer, Chief, Ship" described in the foregoing, this title includes the Engineer, Chief, commercial fishing vessel of 20 tons or over.)

SHIP CAPTAIN (Master II, O-88.02).--This title covers persons licensed by the Government to have complete charge of and responsibility for any vessel or watercraft requiring licensed officers. (In addition to the "Ship Captain" described in the foregoing, this title includes the Ship Captain, commercial fishing vessel of 20 tons or over whether licensed or not.)

I hope this action of the Committee may be helpful to the industry.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Collis Stocking".

Collis Stocking, Chairman  
Essential Activities Committee



## FOOD AND ICE HANDLING GIVEN SPECIAL RATING BY WMC

War Manpower Commission regional directors' designation of certain trades and services as "locally needed" activities will hereafter be restricted to those in a list of 15, WMC announced May 18. Designation of any unlisted activity will be made only after review by headquarters.

The effect of designating an activity as locally needed, it was explained, is to afford the employers the same opportunity to get their workers through the United States Employment Service as employers in essential activities have. Excerpts from the approved list follow:

Wholesale and retail distribution of foods

Wholesale and retail distribution of ice

## MANPOWER RECRUITED FOR THE SALMON INDUSTRY

Natives of the Aleutian Islands, forced by military operations to find temporary homes on the mainland; Indians from as far north as the Arctic Circle, Filipinos, and Asiatics have been recruited by the War Manpower Commission for the army of 12,500 workers handling this year's Alaska salmon run, WMC reported May 8.

In spite of the saving of manpower resulting from salmon packing consolidation, it has been necessary to employ some 1,200 more workers than last year.

Reports to the War Manpower Commission show that 4,700 of the 12,544 now employed on the Alaska run are residents of Alaska. Almost all of the remainder were recruited along the West Coast and transported from Seattle. Recruitment of natives has been reported over a vast area extending into the northern wastelands of Alaska. They were transported to the salmon country by river boat, airplane, and cannery tenders from various points in the interior. Most of these workers had never been employed, but had existed by hunting, trapping, ivory carving, basket weaving, and other simple vocations.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE REVISES ORDERS AFFECTING OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

National Headquarters of the Selective Service System has recently issued Transmittal Memorandum No. 119, transmitting Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended May 12, 1944, to the local draft boards where copies have been placed on file. The main features of these memoranda are outlined below:

The following documents of interest to the fishing industry are rescinded:

- A. All Activity and Occupation Bulletins (superseded by List of Essential Activities attached to Local Board Memo. 115).
- B. Local Board Memorandum No. 115-C, Subject: Referral to United States Employment Service if local board desires additional occupational information (covered by amended Local Board Memorandum No. 115).
- C. Local Board Memorandum No. 115-D, Subject: Registrants engaged in seasonal occupations (covered by amended Local Board Memorandum No. 115).
- D. Local Board Memorandum No. 123, Subject: Fathers to be reclassified but not to be inducted until after available volunteers and non-fathers (provisions remaining in effect now included in regulations, Local Board Memorandum No. 115, and other Local Board Memoranda.).

The following, attached to Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended April 4, 1944, are also rescinded:

A. List of critical occupations

B. Definitions of critical occupations

Future deferments will depend mainly upon two conditions:

1. Registrants being in a certain age group.
2. Registrants being necessary to, and regularly engaged in, war production work for, and in support of, the national health, safety, or interest.

A list of essential activities attached to Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended, contains the most important activities in war production and in support of the national health, safety, or interest. Of the 35 essential activities listed, two are of interest to the fishing industry—No. 5c, Commercial Fishing, and No. 6, Processing of Food.

According to the Memorandum, prospects for draft deferment of registrants in the various age groups are:

1. Ages 18 through 25 - Service in the Armed Forces unless they meet specific conditions; for example, Captains on fishing vessels of 20 gross tons or over.
2. Ages 26 through 29 - Registrants may be retained or placed in a deferred classification if found to be "necessary to, and regularly engaged in," activities in support of the national health, safety, or interest; or if they are found to be "necessary to, and regularly engaged in," activities in war production.
3. Ages 30 through 37 - These registrants shall be retained or placed in a deferred classification if found to be "necessary to, and regularly engaged in," activities in support of the national health, safety, or interest; or if found to be "necessary to, and regularly engaged in," activities in war production. The Memorandum states further that in order to eliminate avoidable uncertainty on the part of registrants and employers, the classification of every registrant ages 30 through 37, who is in a class available for service, shall be reviewed and if the Local Board determines that he is "regularly engaged in one of the essential activities it shall reopen his classification and classify him anew (Forms 42B may be used for making requests for the occupational deferment of registrants in this age group)."

#### WPB'S STEEL DRUM REGULATION AMENDED

To facilitate the placing of orders for steel drums, to clarify further the uses for which new drums are permitted, and to assure an equitable drum distribution, a number of changes have been made in Steel Shipping Drum Order, L-197, the War Production Board reported May 27. Each order for steel drums will no longer require a specific WPB authorization, but a blanket certification must be filed with the drum manufacturer by the customer.

As amended, L-197 lists in Schedule A all commodity classes for which new steel shipping drums—perfect or reject—are permitted, and establishes the packer's drum quota for each class. Schedule B lists the commodities for which new steel drums—perfect or rejects—are not permitted and provides that certain of these products may be packed in second-hand drums. Other shipping containers are available to products denied the use of steel drums.

Under the previous form of L-197, the use of new drums for some commodities was permitted only on specific authorization. The new schedule anticipates any question as to drum use and therefore eliminates paper work both on the part of industry and the War Production Board, the agency said.

More flexibility in the use of drum quotas is permitted under the amended order. Packer's unused quarterly quotas may be carried into the next quarter for packing the commodity classification to which the quota was assigned, but quotas may not be transferred from one commodity group to another. To relieve an emergency demand, 25 percent of the next quarter's quota may be borrowed. All new drums, perfect or rejects, are under quota except those purchased by or to be shipped directly to the armed forces, Maritime Commission, or under Lend-Lease.

Although present quotas are slightly below usage during last year, WPB said the order will permit use of all the sheet steel that can be made available for drums and pails at this time. The supply of sheet steel for containers is limited by expanded military demands for sheet steel capacity.

Under the amended order, preference ratings may not be used in the purchase of drums unless specifically assigned by military procurement agencies. Industrial ratings are eliminated. All existing ratings lower than AA-2x become void at once. Higher industrial ratings remain in effect until scheduled orders are delivered. This action is expected to facilitate deliveries, WPB said. As new steel drums are permitted to industrial users only for highly essential purposes, it is difficult to distinguish relative essentiality by ratings, the agency said.

Purchasers of new steel drums, perfect or rejects, are permitted sixty-day inventories by type of drums, or total inventory of one and one-half carloads, whichever is greater.

#### WPB PLACES CONTROLS ON WORK GLOVES

To meet requirements of essential war industry workers and farmers for work gloves, controls have been placed on all production, sales and distribution, the Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau of the War Production Board announced May 13. These controls were established with the issuance of Conservation Order M-375.

The new order restricts manufacture to the type of work gloves listed, and provides that all manufacturers must file with WPB a list of the specific numbers of each style to be produced.

A rating system is established, under which WPB may assign preference ratings, allocate or direct delivery of work gloves pursuant to application on WPB Form 541. Such applications are to be filed at War Production Board field offices. However, in assigning a preference rating for work gloves, WPB may specify that the rating will be valid only to obtain delivery from a designated manufacturer or supplier. The latter will be under obligation to fill such rated orders.

The order also stipulates that WPB may establish minimum quantities of the specific types of gloves that each manufacturer shall be required to produce.

## Sectional Marketing Reviews

#### FISHERIES OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON

May was a month of comparatively poor receipts at Seattle due to the inactivity of the halibut fleet and limited receipts of salmon. During the four weeks ending May 27, there were 3,668,000 pounds of receipts recorded compared to 8,481,000 pounds received in the corresponding period in 1943. The major part of the arrivals was landed by otter trawl vessels. Fishing was handicapped in the fourth week by adverse weather conditions, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service's representative in the area.

Following a lengthy tie-up of the halibut fleet, fishing was resumed late in the month, vessels with names beginning with the letters M to Z leaving for the fishing grounds on May 20, and those with names beginning with the letters A to L departing on May 26. Only a few thousand pounds of halibut were landed prior to May 27.

## Fresh Fish Trade

#### THREE PORT LANDINGS IN APRIL SHOW INCREASE OVER APRIL 1943

Fishing vessels delivering their catches to the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine during April landed 29,867,174 pounds of fishery products, valued at \$1,768,414 to the fishermen, according to data published in Current Fishery Statistics No. 126 by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This was an increase of 11 percent in the volume but a decrease of 25 percent in the value received by the fishermen as compared with April 1943. Three items, cod, haddock, and rosefish, accounted for 87 percent of the total landings.

During the month, 186 vessels made 762 trips to the fishing grounds compared with 195 vessels which made 881 trips during April 1943. The over-all weighted average price per pound received by the fishermen for their catch during April was 5.92 cents as compared with 7.58 cents during March 1944, an 8.68 cents during April 1943, while that for the first four months of 1944 was 6.85 cents as compared with 9.49 cents during the same period of 1943. The lower prices of 1944 were due in part to the application of ceiling prices.

Total landings by fishing vessels at the three ports during the first four months of 1944 amounted to 81,098,249 pounds, valued at \$5,556,740 to the fishermen, representing an increase of 2 percent in volume landed, but a decrease of 26 percent in value as compared with the same period of 1943.

Landings by Fishing Vessels at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine

Item	April 1944		March 1944		April 1943		Four months ending with April			
	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	1944		1943	
Cod	8,790,784	6.34	7,002,541	8.35	6,180,090	10.08	20,132,810	7.47	15,501,861	11.14
Haddock	12,260,186	6.88	9,957,683	8.79	13,662,001	9.23	32,867,644	8.08	34,054,146	11.20
Hake	261,618	3.61	451,385	4.59	197,945	7.01	1,908,009	4.79	1,039,619	9.21
Pollock	2,607,998	4.49	1,608,006	6.99	683,432	9.35	5,482,359	5.75	4,141,636	10.42
Cusk	87,822	5.41	70,649	7.44	212,870	9.28	304,505	7.07	487,241	10.24
Halibut	27,182	18.16	16,217	16.39	26,644	28.09	55,082	17.32	58,308	30.96
Mackerel	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	17.65	3,330	14.29
Flounders:										
Gray sole	189,657	6.99	216,699	8.98	249,815	9.78	673,686	8.43	880,734	10.41
Lemon sole	22,705	7.85	22,565	15.64	154,745	13.79	70,936	12.24	205,515	15.03
Yellowtail	132,095	4.86	206,404	7.41	503,924	8.04	774,218	7.01	995,099	8.46
Blackback	52,657	6.85	146,409	9.55	118,055	9.03	449,320	9.37	416,885	9.82
Dab	241,425	4.49	298,440	6.49	262,505	6.86	732,396	5.79	640,415	7.87
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	565	-
Rosefish	4,789,455	3.68	4,710,635	4.25	4,488,824	4.25	16,566,376	4.06	20,132,722	4.90
Whiting	36,265	2.38	7,183	2.91	15,599	9.26	55,157	2.59	286,721	7.43
Wolffish	304,445	4.47	118,374	7.47	137,305	7.91	470,449	5.54	208,773	8.48
Elpout	22,159	2.72	39,275	3.17	43,220	1.77	140,930	3.74	88,765	2.95
Scallops (meats)	8,621	30.00	13,911	38.00	63,306	57.88	92,439	36.23	135,104	58.66
Other	32,100	-	76,412	-	16,958	-	271,423	-	281,511	-
Total	29,867,174	5.92	24,962,788	7.58	27,017,238	8.68	81,098,249	6.85	79,558,950	9.49
By ports:										
Boston	16,073,786	6.38	14,325,552	8.40	15,210,951	9.80	44,689,130	7.72	47,419,858	11.18
Gloucester	12,315,547	5.55	9,901,719	6.59	10,048,163	7.54	32,467,857	5.92	26,679,009	7.29
Portland	1,477,841	4.01	735,517	4.81	1,758,124	5.49	3,941,262	4.58	5,460,083	5.61

\*Weighted average of prices per pound paid to fishermen.

## NEW BEDFORD LANDINGS STILL ON INCREASE

Landings of fishery products by craft at New Bedford, Mass., during April totaled 7,024,969 pounds, valued at \$500,008 to the fishermen—an increase of 33 percent in volume but a decrease of 15 percent in value as compared with April 1943, according to Current Fishery Statistics No. 128, released by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Landings of haddock, cod, and hake accounted for 61 percent of the total.

During the month, 130 craft made 307 trips to the fishing grounds. The over-all weighted average price per pound received by fishermen for their catch during April was 7.12 cents as compared with 8.75 cents during March 1944, and 11.18 cents during April 1943.

Total landings during the first four months of 1944 amounted to 22,459,398 pounds, valued at \$1,823,534, representing an increase of 28 percent in the volume landed but a decrease of 7 percent in the value received by the fishermen as compared with the same period in 1943. The over-all weighted average price per pound was 8.12 cents as compared with 11.24 cents during the similar period in 1943. Increased landings of fluke were reported at New Bedford during April when 294,004 pounds were landed, bringing the total for the first four months of 1944 to 362,962 pounds. During the first four months of 1943, only 225 pounds were delivered to this port. The value was considerably higher in 1944, averaging 17.15 cents per pound as compared with 7.11 cents for 1943.



## Landings by Fishing Craft at New Bedford, Massachusetts

Item	April 1944		March 1944		April 1943		Four months ending with April--			
	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	1944		1943	
Cod	1,140,385	6.20	1,028,344	8.31	605,652	8.69	2,854,837	7.39	1,279,050	10.11
Haddock	1,989,251	6.97	911,613	9.00	651,698	9.06	3,514,326	7.85	1,336,110	10.43
Hake	1,135,722	2.11	12,525	6.24	5,838	4.40	1,150,774	2.16	6,446	4.54
Eelpout	262,800	2.99	1,103,111	5.38	1,424,377	3.47	3,168,942	6.49	2,809,914	3.30
Pollock	55,141	4.50	27,169	7.07	42,135	8.79	93,306	5.48	58,831	9.10
Halibut	12,437	17.38	2,803	16.16	9,236	30.90	15,947	17.14	12,092	30.56
Flounders:										
Gray sole	690	6.96	1,535	8.99	2,700	5.89	2,532	8.45	7,215	12.60
Lemon sole	558,694	8.06	186,006	16.00	82,067	13.58	820,425	10.42	229,005	17.38
Yellowtail	682,182	5.13	2,736,291	7.49	1,619,031	10.78	8,847,900	7.31	10,089,523	9.74
Blackback	530,426	7.00	231,191	9.98	463,631	9.08	835,806	8.08	655,261	9.78
Dab	13,535	4.50	13,277	6.22	7,850	5.72	28,897	5.44	78,439	9.36
Fluke	294,004	16.02	58,958	21.95	160	6.25	362,962	17.15	225	7.11
Rosefish	-	-	3,330	4.26	-	-	3,330	4.26	-	-
Whiting	11,520	4.44	2,345	2.35	-	-	13,865	4.08	-	-
Wolffish	5,290	4.46	2,837	7.47	1,927	5.92	9,432	5.77	5,947	7.38
Scallops (meats)	282,846	30.00	171,009	38.00	349,724	54.98	665,264	34.29	903,976	55.52
Other	50,046	-	6,590	-	2,793	-	70,853	-	52,575	-
Total	7,024,969	7.12	6,508,934	8.75	5,268,819	11.18	22,459,398	8.12	17,524,609	11.24

\*Weighted average of prices per pound paid to fishermen.

## CHICAGO RECEIPTS DROP SHARPLY IN APRIL

Receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products in the Chicago wholesale market in April were 4,481,000 pounds, a decline of 31 percent as compared with March, and 29 percent below April 1944, according to the Service's Chicago Market News office. Shellfish receipts dropped sharply as compared with both previous periods, due largely to small shipments of oysters as compared with March and low shrimp production in the Gulf of Mexico compared with April 1943. Carp, lake trout, and whitefish showed large declines compared with March caused, in the case of the latter two species, by decreased supplies from Canada. Because of the vessel tie-up on the Pacific Coast, no fresh halibut arrived in Chicago in April, contributing in a large part to a decrease in receipts of salt-water fish.

## Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Chicago

Item	April 1944		April 1944 compared with		4 mos. Jan.-Apr. 1944		4 mos. 1944 compared with 4 mos. 1943		12 months Jan.-Dec. 1943	
	Pounds	Percent	Mar. 1944	Apr. 1943	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent
<b>Classification:</b>										
Fresh-water fish	3,194,000	- 28	- 20	- 20	14,795,000	+ 7	42,508,000			
Salt-water fish	1,116,000	- 25	- 38	- 38	6,153,000	- 9	29,820,000			
Shellfish, etc.	171,000	- 66	- 70	- 70	1,885,000	- 22	11,706,000			
Total receipts	4,481,000	- 31	- 29	- 29	22,833,000	- 1	84,034,000			
<b>Important Items:</b>										
Blue pike	248,000	*	+136		249,000	+117	1,420,000			
Carp	202,000	- 42	- 44		1,155,000	- 24	4,419,000			
Lake trout	586,000	- 39	- 14		2,738,000	+ 52	7,002,000			
Suckers	270,000	+ 40	- 14		940,000	+ 29	2,902,000			
Whitefish	487,000	- 61	+ 35		2,906,000	+ 41	4,671,000			
Yellow pike	414,000	+ 64	- 16		1,227,000	- 14	3,733,000			
Cod	486,000	+ 20	+423		1,340,000	+279	2,627,000			
Rosefish fillets	130,000	- 34	- 66		662,000	- 24	2,689,000			
Shrimp	92,000	- 32	- 71		827,000	- 39	8,793,000			
<b>Leading Sources:</b>										
Louisiana	93,000	+127	- 26		660,000	- 11	5,343,000			
Massachusetts	406,000	- 44	- 44		2,336,000	+ 13	8,913,000			
Wisconsin	652,000	+ 2	- 6		2,543,000	+ 4	9,257,000			
Manitoba	453,000	- 78	- 23		5,257,000	+ 15	6,260,000			
Domestic total	3,444,000	- 6	- 34		13,500,000	- 4	57,065,000			
Imported total	1,336,000	- 57	- 16		9,333,000	+ 3	26,968,000			
<b>Transported by:</b>										
Truck	1,119,000	- 16	- 38		5,034,000	- 13	18,898,000			
Express	1,978,000	+ 20	- 82		7,569,000	+ 4	35,355,000			
Freight	1,384,000	- 60	- 35		10,230,000	+ 3	29,781,000			

\*There were no receipts of this item in March 1944.

## UNUSUALLY HEAVY RECEIPTS CROWD NEW YORK MARKET IN APRIL

Receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products in New York's salt-water market in April showed an increase of 23 percent compared with March and exceeded April 1943 by 11 percent, according to the Service's New York Market News office.

Although the increase for the whole month was 23 percent over March, 61 percent of the total was received during the last two weeks; and the combination of heavy receipts and a lack of adequate freezer facilities created a glut condition, resulting in a very weak market during the latter half of the month. Cod and haddock showed increases over March, but large quantities had to be carried over from day to day and finally disposed of at prices far below the "ceilings." Blackback receipts were heavy, but because of the availability of ground-fish, they failed to find their usually ready market among the fillet dealers.

Mackerel, as the accompanying table shows, were received in much greater volume than during either March 1944 or April 1943. Approximately 90 percent of the total was received during the last two weeks, and during this period, the market weakened greatly, dropping from a range of 25 to 30 cents per pound during the first two weeks, to a low of 6 cents per pound at the end of the month.

Shad receipts were considerably greater than in April 1943. Catch restrictions which were removed toward the end of the season last year by the States of New York and New Jersey were this year removed for the entire season, and this contributed to heavy production in the Hudson River. Receipts from Delaware Bay were heavier than any other year since the establishment of the New York office. Shipments were received from some points from which shad had never been received prior to this season. One distributor received a shipment of shad from a dealer who for many years past had been the recipient of carloads of shad, completely reversing the usual procedure. Receipts of shad comprised approximately 15 percent of the total fresh fish receipts, and more than 75 percent of the shad were received during the last two weeks of the month. Prices were fairly firm until after the middle of the month, when greatly increased receipts suddenly forced the price downward.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products--Salt-water Market, New York City\*

Item	April 1944	April compared with		March 1944	April 1943
	Pounds	March 1944	April 1943	Pounds	Pounds
<b>Classification:</b>		Percent	Percent		
Fish	19,023,000	+ 33	+ 16	14,265,000	16,400,000
Shellfish, etc.	5,213,000	- 4	- 5	5,454,000	5,474,000
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>24,236,000</b>	<b>+ 23</b>	<b>+ 11</b>	<b>19,719,000</b>	<b>21,874,000</b>
<b>Important Items:</b>					
Cod	2,748,000	+ 9	+ 4	2,526,000	2,534,000
Flounders:					
Blackbacks	1,485,000	+ 60	- 8	928,000	1,618,000
Yellowtails	1,709,000	- 18	- 9	2,095,000	1,888,000
Fluke	382,000	- 47	+271	715,000	103,000
Haddock	1,809,000	+ 18	- 16	1,539,000	2,142,000
Mackerel	1,307,000	+547	+111	202,000	618,000
Ocean pout	99,000	- 71	- 66	339,000	288,000
Scup (porgy)	1,022,000	+ 36	+ 66	750,000	616,000
Shad	2,667,000	+870	+ 33	275,000	2,004,000
Whiting	428,000	- 10	- 61	478,000	1,103,000
Clams, hard	2,285,000	- 4	+ 6	2,358,000	2,149,000
Lobsters, live	469,000	+ 26	+ 31	373,000	359,000
Oysters, shell	1,247,000	- 21	- 5	1,579,000	1,319,000
Oysters, shucked	166,000	- 26	+ 22	223,000	136,000
Shrimp	444,000	+ 46	- 27	305,000	606,000
<b>Arrivals by:</b>					
Fishing vessels (69 trips)	3,211,000	+ 20	+ 25	2,678,000	2,568,000
Truck, freight, and express	21,025,000	+ 23	+ 9	17,041,000	19,306,000

\*Excluding imports entered at New York City.

## SEATTLE RECEIPTS CONTINUE TO DECLINE THROUGH APRIL

Receipts of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish at Seattle during April were 10 percent less than in March and 32 percent less than April 1943, according to the Service's Seattle Market News office. The first four months of 1944 compared to 1943 dropped 4 percent.

Important in the decrease of receipts was the virtual absence of fresh halibut landings. During April 1943, landings of these fish had totaled nearly 1½ million pounds. Halibut received in the area during the first four months of 1944 consisted chiefly of frozen stocks transported from Alaskan ports, whereas last year the heavier receipts were fairly evenly distributed between imports and coastwise and local receipts.

There was some improvement in the landings of bottom fish such as rockfish, sablefish and the various species of sole. However, the over-all 1944 production of bottom fish through April was far less than that produced in the same period in 1943.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Seattle\*

Item	April 1944	April 1944 compared with		4 mos. Jan-Apr 1944	Compared with 4 months 1943	12 months Jan.-Dec. 1943
		Mar. 1944	Apr. 1943			
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	2,774,000	-10	-32	14,263,000	-4	78,261,000
<b>Important Items:</b>						
Flounder	46,000	-33	+130	295,000	+243	203,000
Halibut	2,000	-92	-99	2,751,000	-29	24,384,000
Lingcod	410,000	-31	+56	1,563,000	-13	6,942,000
Rockfish	348,000	+2	-41	1,074,000	-30	4,506,000
Sablefish	258,000	+25	+43	565,000	-44	5,046,000
Salmon	279,000	+54	-7	2,674,000	+42	16,895,000
Sole	652,000	+98	+20	1,388,000	+21	10,093,000
Oysters, Pacific, shucked	213,000	-30	+10	1,218,000	+85	2,486,000

\*Halibut and shark fleets and receipts from local and all other sources.

## PRODUCTION IN GULF HAMPERED BY INCLEMENT WEATHER

The inclement weather conditions which have hampered the shrimp industry this year, continued through April in the Gulf area, according to the Service's Market News office in New Orleans. Small craft warnings were displayed every few days throughout the month, and since the shrimp fleet is composed mostly of small boats, this has prohibited many boats from shrimping in the Gulf. Some have turned to crabbing, causing the crab production to rise rapidly. The eastern markets were active for part of the month with crabmeat. An influx of meat sent from this area exceeded fresh and frozen market demands, forcing diversion of quantities of meat to canning.

Production of Fishery Products in the Gulf States\*

Item	Unit	April 1944	April 1944 compared with		4 months Jan.-Apr. 1944	Compared with 4 months 1943	12 months Jan.-Dec. 1943
			Mar. 1944	Apr. 1943			
			Percent	Percent		Percent	
Shrimp:							
For canning	Bbls.	-	-	**	728	-93	138,874
Other	"	6,868	-14	-32	37,025	+13	251,394
Total	"	6,868	-14	-32	37,753	-14	390,268
Oysters:							
For canning	"	84,618	-30	-33	307,041	-36	507,350
Other	"	17,525	-47	-54	111,922	-30	298,641
Total	"	102,143	-33	-38	418,963	-35	805,991
Hard crabs	Lbs.	607,050	+74	-27	1,351,158	+16	8,876,943
Crab meat, fresh-cooked	"	67,372	+112	-30	146,525	+12	1,028,908
Salt-water fish	"	274,400	-41	-41	1,655,451	-14	6,689,995
Fresh-water fish	"	61,040	-31	-38	230,849	+10	662,525

\*Includes production in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

\*\*43 barrels canned during April 1943.

## CORRECTION MADE TO AMENDMENT 30, MPR-418

Excerpts follow from a correction notice to Amendment 30 to MPR-418--Fresh Fish and Seafood--dated May 4:

1. The first sentence in Item 1 is corrected to read "1. That part of section 4 (b) preceding 4 (b) (1) is amended to read as follows:".
2. The first sentence in Item 2 is corrected to read "2. That part of section 4 (c) preceding 4 (c) (1) is amended to read as follows:".
3. Footnotes 15, 16, and 17 are corrected by deleting the "and" before the number "37" and by inserting the phrase "and 39" after the number "37".

## OPA'S REGION VIII ISSUES PRICE CONTROLS ON LOCAL SPECIES

Controls to be placed May 27 over the wholesale prices of many species of Pacific Coast fish and shellfish were established May 18 in Order G-6 under MPR-418--Fresh Fish and Seafood--by the OPA Regional Administrator in San Francisco. Excerpts follow:

(a) *Listed fresh fish and seafood items.* The items covered by this order, hereafter referred to as "listed fresh fish and seafood items" are: barracuda, California halibut, black sea-bass, white sea-bass (including Mexican sea-bass or totuava), rock bass (including cabrilla), live crab, cooked crab in shell, and crabmeat. This order shall apply to Region VIII of the Office of Price Administration.

(1) *Sales by producers.* The maximum prices for such sales of listed fresh fish and seafood items shall be as set forth in Table A of Appendix A.

(2) *Sales by primary fish shipper wholesalers--(1) Undelivered.* The maximum prices for such sales of listed fresh fish and seafood items shall be as set forth in Table B of Appendix A.

(ii) *Delivered--(a) At ports of entry.* The maximum prices for such sales of listed fresh fish and seafood items shall be as set forth in Table B of Appendix A.

(b) *To localities other than ports of entry.* The maximum prices for such sales of listed fresh fish and seafood items shall be the prices at the basing point port of entry specified in Table B of Appendix A for the particular fresh fish and seafood item, plus freight to the purchaser's place of business. Where more than one basing point port of entry is specified for the same item the maximum price shall be the lowest amount resulting when prices are computed according to this method from each of such basing points.

(3) *Sales by wholesalers other than primary fish shipper wholesalers to other wholesalers.* The maximum prices for such sales of listed fresh fish and seafood items shall be the applicable prices as set forth in paragraph (a) (2) above plus one cent per pound.

(4) *Sales by all other wholesalers except to other wholesalers--(1) Undelivered--(a) At ports of entry.* The maximum prices for such sales of listed fresh fish and seafood items shall be as set forth in Table D of Appendix A.

(b) *At localities other than ports of entry.* The maximum prices for such sales of listed fresh fish and seafood items shall be the maximum prices at the basing point port of entry specified for the particular fresh fish or seafood item plus freight from the basing point port of entry to the wholesaler's place of business. Where more than one bas-

ing point port of entry is specified, the maximum price shall be the lowest amount resulting when prices are computed according to this method from each of such basing point ports of entry.

(ii) *Delivered--(a) Deliveries by common carrier.* The maximum prices for such sales of listed fresh fish and seafood items shall be the applicable prices for undelivered sales as specified in subparagraph (4) (1) (a) or (4) (1) (b) above plus actual transportation charges to the premises of the buyer.

(b) *Deliveries by means other than common carrier.* The maximum prices for such sales of listed fresh fish and seafood items shall be the applicable prices for undelivered sales as specified in subparagraph (4) (1) (a) or (4) (1) (b) above plus a transportation allowance calculated from the wholesaler's place of business as follows:

Deliveries made:	Cents per pound
Within the local delivery zone.....	0.01
Beyond the boundary of local delivery zone but not exceeding 50 miles .....	.015
More than 50 but not exceeding 100 miles.....	.0175
More than 100 but not exceeding 175 miles.....	.02
More than 175 miles.....	.0225

(5) *Additions to maximum prices--*

(1) *Broken-lot charges.* When wholesalers other than primary fish shipper wholesalers pack listed fresh fish or seafood items for shipment to retailers or purveyors of meals in amounts less than 75 pounds, consisting of at least two varieties, a charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound may be added to the maximum prices established under subparagraphs (3) and (4) above.

(ii) *Container charges.* When any seller buys listed fresh fish or seafood items in containers, he may add to the maximum prices established for his sales the amount of container charges paid by him, up to one and one-half cents per pound, except that when any seller packs or repacks listed fresh fish or seafood items in containers other than those in which the items were bought by him, he may add to the established maximum prices container charges, computed according to the following table:

Size container (lb.):	Cents allowance
5.....	1
10.....	1½
15.....	1
20.....	1
50.....	1½
75.....	1
100.....	1½
150.....	2
200.....	2½
250.....	3
300.....	3½

The weight of the fish packed shall be multiplied by the cents allowance for the container in which the fish is packed, except that when the weight of the fish packed exceeds the weight specified for the particular container, the weight specified for the container shall be multiplied by the cents allowance. For any size container not listed in this section, the maximum charges shall be the charge established for the nearest size container listed. Any seller who processes listed fresh fish or seafood items which he purchased in containers may add to the established maximum prices amounts not to exceed three cents per pound which will enable him to recover the full amount of the container charge paid by him.

(b) *Definitions.* (1) Barracuda means all types of barracuda (Sphyraenidae) caught off the Pacific coast.

(2) California halibut means those species of the flounder family (Paralichthys californicus) caught off the Pacific Coast including what is commonly called bastard halibut, southern halibut, alabato.

(3) Black sea-bass means those fish caught off the Pacific Coast belonging to the sea-bass family (Serranidae) commonly known as jewfish or giant bass.

(4) White sea-bass means those fish caught off the Pacific Coast of the species *Cynoscion nobilis* and including those commonly known as Mexican sea-bass, corbina, or totuava (totuaba).

(5) Rock bass means those fish caught off the Pacific Coast belonging to the family Serranidae and commonly known as rock bass, kelp bass, sand bass, cabrilla, and johnny verde.

(6) Crab means all crab caught off the Pacific Coast.

(7) Local delivery zone for any wholesaler means that area contained within the city limits of the locality where the wholesaler's place of business is located, except that:



(1) The Portland, Oregon, local delivery zone shall include the area within the city limits of Portland, North Portland, and Faloms, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington.

(2) The Oakland, California, local delivery zone shall include the cities of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Emeryville, and Albany, California.

(3) The Los Angeles, California, local delivery zone shall be that area within a radius of twenty miles from the Los Angeles City Hall, plus that portion of the City of Los Angeles outside such area, except that area included within the San Pedro local delivery zone.

(4) The San Pedro, California, local delivery zone shall be that area within Los Angeles County south of Roosevelt Highway and the southern boundary of Redondo Beach.

(5) A port of entry shall mean any place at which fish are landed by fishermen, except that in the case of imported fish a port of entry shall mean the place at which the fish enter the United States.

(6) Freight means cost of transportation by the cheapest available method of transportation, not to exceed, however, the lowest available common carrier rate. Freight charges may include the actual cost of refrigeration and other protective services, but not local cartage or unloading. The transportation tax imposed by section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 may be added.

(7) Producer shall mean any person as defined in section 18 of Article III of Maximum Price Regulation No. 418, as amended, except that in the case of imported fish, the importer or the agent of any foreign seller shall be considered to be a producer.

(8) Delivered means physical transportation of any listed fresh fish and seafood item to the premises of the buyer, except in the case of shipment by rail.

(9) Undelivered means any sale other than a delivered sale.

(10) Region VIII of the Office of Price Administration means the States of California, Washington, Nevada, Oregon, except Malheur County, and Arizona, except those portions of Coconino County and Mohave County lying north of the Colorado River, and the following Counties in the State of Idaho: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce and Shoshone.

(11) All other terms used in this order shall have the same meaning as set forth in Maximum Price Regulation No. 418 as amended, unless the context clearly otherwise requires.

(c) General provisions. The provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 418, as amended, contained in section 9 (Sales to Government agencies), section 12 (Relation to other regulations), Article II (Record keeping and enforcement), Article III (Miscellaneous provisions), apply to this order, to the extent that they are applicable.

(d) This order may be revoked, amended, or corrected at any time.

This order shall become effective May 27, 1944.

## APPENDIX A

TABLE A—MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SALES OF LISTED FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD ITEMS BY PRODUCERS<sup>1</sup>Ports of entry<sup>2</sup>

Item	Style of dressing	All ports in southern California <sup>3</sup>	Monterey, Calif.	San Francisco, Calif.	Eureka, Calif.	Nogales, Ariz.
Barracuda.....	Round.....	\$0.115	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drawn.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dressed.....	.1475	.....	.....	.....	.....
California Halibut.....	Round.....	.125	\$0.13	\$0.135	.....	.....
	Drawn.....	.1475	.155	.16	.....	.....
	Dressed.....	.17	.1775	.1825	.....	.....
Black Sea-bass.....	Round.....	.095	.....	.....	.....	\$0.08
	Drawn.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.095
	Dressed.....	.1275	.....	.....	.....	.1125
White Sea-bass.....	Round.....	.1025	.095	.1025	\$0.095	.109
	Drawn.....	.13	.12	.13	.12	.1175
	Dressed.....	.15	.14	.15	.14	.15
Rock Bass.....	Dressed, collars off.....	.165	.1525	.165	.1525	.15
	Round.....	.116	.....	.....	.....	.10
	Drawn.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.125
	Dressed.....	.17	.....	.....	.....	.155

<sup>1</sup> Prices per pound. Maximum prices are for sales ex-vessel; for boxed fish a charge of 14 per pound may be added to the maximum prices established.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum prices at all other ports of entry shall be the maximum prices established for the nearest port of entry listed.

<sup>3</sup> Southern California includes that portion of the coast of the State of California south of the southern boundary of Monterey County.

TABLE B—MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SALES OF LISTED FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD BY PRIMARY FISH SHIPPIERS<sup>1</sup>Ports of entry<sup>2</sup>

Item	Style of dressing	All ports in southern California <sup>3</sup>	Monterey, Calif.	San Francisco, Calif.	Eureka, Calif.	Nogales, Ariz.
Barracuda.....	Round.....	\$0.135	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drawn.....	.155	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dressed.....	.175	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dressed, collars off.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fillet.....	.275	.....	.....	.....	.....
California Halibut.....	Round.....	.145	\$0.15	\$0.155	.....	.....
	Drawn.....	.1725	.18	.185	.....	.....
	Dressed.....	.1975	.205	.21	.....	.....
	Dressed, collars off.....	.22	.2275	.235	.....	.....
	Fillet.....	.3275	.3375	.3475	.....	.....
Black Sea-bass.....	Round.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	\$0.10
	Drawn.....	.135	.....	.....	.....	.12
	Dressed.....	.1575	.....	.....	.....	.1425
	Fillet.....	.34	.....	.....	.....	.325
White Sea-bass.....	Round.....	.1225	.115	.1225	\$0.115	.11
	Drawn.....	.15	.14	.15	.14	.1375
	Dressed.....	.175	.165	.175	.165	.16
	Dressed, collars off.....	.1925	.18	.1925	.18	.1775
	Fillet, skin on.....	.195	.25	.255	.25	.2375
	Fillet, skinless.....	.31	.2925	.31	.2925	.2875
Rock bass.....	Round.....	.135	.....	.....	.....	.12
	Drawn.....	.165	.....	.....	.....	.14
	Dressed.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.185
	Fillet.....	.37	.....	.....	.....	.33

<sup>1</sup> Prices in cents per pound.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum prices at all other ports of entry shall be the maximum prices established for the nearest port of entry listed.

<sup>3</sup> Basing points for table B: (a) For sales of barracuda and California halibut, San Diego and San Pedro shall be basing points for all localities in Region VIII, except that Santa Barbara shall be a basing point for localities in the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo and Ventura in the State of California. (b) For sales of rock bass, San Diego and San Pedro shall be basing points for all localities in Region VIII, except that Santa Barbara shall be a basing point for localities in the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura in the State of California, and Nogales shall be a basing point for localities in the State of Arizona. (c) For sales of black sea-bass, San Diego and San Pedro shall be basing points for all localities in Region VIII, except Arizona, and Nogales shall be a basing point for localities in the State of Arizona. (d) For sales of white sea-bass, San Diego and San Pedro and Monterey shall be basing points for all localities in Region VIII, except that Santa Barbara shall be a basing point for localities within the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura in the State of California, and Nogales shall be a basing point for localities within the State of Arizona.

TABLE C—MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SALES OF LISTED FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD BY WHOLESALESMEN<sup>1</sup>Ports of entry<sup>2</sup>

Item	Style of dressing	All ports in southern California <sup>3</sup>	Monterey, Calif.	San Francisco, Calif.	Eureka, Calif.	Nogales, Ariz.
Barracuda.....	Round.....	\$0.155	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drawn.....	.1775	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dressed.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dressed, collars off.....	.305	.....	.....	.....	.....
California halibut.....	Round.....	.1125	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drawn.....	.165	\$0.17	\$0.175	.....	.....
	Dressed.....	.195	.2025	.2075	.....	.....
	Dressed, collars off.....	.225	.23	.235	.....	.....
	Fillet.....	.2475	.255	.2625	.....	.....
Black Sea-bass.....	Round.....	.12	.38	.39	.....	.....
	Drawn.....	.1375	.....	.....	.....	\$0.12
	Dressed.....	.165	.....	.....	.....	.1425
	Fillet.....	.3075	.....	.....	.....	.285
White Sea-bass.....	Round.....	.17	.18	.17	\$0.16	.1575
	Drawn.....	.1975	.1875	.1975	.1875	.1825
	Dressed, collars off.....	.2175	.2075	.2175	.2075	.2025
	Fillet, skin on.....	.295	.2825	.295	.2825	.2875
	Fillet, skinless.....	.35	.3325	.35	.3325	.3275
Rock bass.....	Round.....	.155	.....	.....	.....	.14
	Drawn.....	.1875	.....	.....	.....	.1725
	Dressed.....	.2275	.....	.....	.....	.2125
	Fillet.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.38

<sup>1</sup> Prices in cents per pound.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum prices at all other ports of entry shall be the maximum prices established for the nearest port of entry listed.

<sup>3</sup> Basing points for table C: (a) For sales of barracuda and California halibut, San Diego and San Pedro shall be basing points for all localities in Region VIII, except that Santa Barbara shall be a basing point for localities in the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo and Ventura in the State of California. (b) For sales of rock bass, San Diego and San Pedro shall be basing points for all localities in Region VIII, except that Santa Barbara shall be a basing point for localities in the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura in the State of California, and Nogales shall be a basing point for localities in the State of Arizona. (c) For sales of black sea-bass, San Diego and San Pedro shall be basing points for all localities in Region VIII, except Arizona, and Nogales shall be a basing point for localities in the State of Arizona. (d) For sales of white sea-bass, San Diego and San Pedro and Monterey shall be basing points for all localities in Region VIII, except that Santa Barbara shall be a basing point for localities within the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura in the State of California, and Nogales shall be a basing point for localities within the State of Arizona.

Maximum prices for steaks or slices shall be the prices for dressed or dressed collars off, of the particular species.

TABLE A—MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SALES OF LISTED FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD ITEMS BY PRODUCERS<sup>1</sup>

Item	Style of dressing	Port of entry <sup>2</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Crab	Live	All in Oregon and Washington <sup>3</sup>	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.10
		All in Washington <sup>3</sup>						\$1.75	per dozen all months					
		Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg.	\$0.1125	\$0.0925	\$0.0925	\$0.0825	\$0.0825	\$0.0825	\$0.0925	\$0.0925	\$0.0925	\$0.0925	\$0.0925	\$0.1125
		Crescent City, Calif.						\$0.10	all months					
		Eureka, Calif.						.105	all months					
		San Francisco, Calif.						.12	all months					
		Bodega Bay, Calif.						.11	all months					
		Monterey, Calif.						.11	all months					
	Cooked in shell	All in Oregon and Washington <sup>3</sup>	\$0.13	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.0975	\$0.0975	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.13
		Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg.	.1475	.125	.125	.1125	.1125	.1125	.125	.125	.125	.125	.125	.1475
		Crescent City, Calif.						\$0.13	all months					
		Eureka, Calif.						.1375	all months					
		San Francisco, Calif.						.155	all months					
		Bodega Bay, Calif.						.1425	all months					
		Monterey, Calif.						.1425	all months					
		Half Moon Bay, Calif.						.1425	all months					
		Point Reyes, Calif.						.1425	all months					

<sup>1</sup> Prices are per pound, except where otherwise indicated. Maximum prices are for sales ex-vessel; for boxed fish a charge of 1¢ per pound may be added to the maximum prices established.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum prices at all other ports of entry shall be the maximum prices established for the nearest port of entry listed.

<sup>3</sup> Except Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon.

TABLE B—MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SALES OF LISTED FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD ITEMS BY PRIMARY FISH SHIPPER WHOLESALERS<sup>1</sup>

Item	Style of dressing	Port of entry <sup>2</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Crab	Live	All in Oregon and Washington <sup>3</sup>	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.12
		Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg.	.1325	.1125	.1125	.1025	.1025	.1025	.1125	.1125	.1125	.1125	.1125	.1325
		Crescent City, Calif.						\$0.12	all months					
		Eureka, Calif.						.135	all months					
		San Francisco, Calif.						.14	all months					
		Monterey, Calif.						.13	all months					
	Cooked in shell	All in Oregon and Washington <sup>3</sup>	.155	.135	.135	.1225	.1225	.1225	.135	.135	.135	.135	.135	.155
		Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg.	.1725	.15	.15	.1375	.1375	.1375	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.1725
		Crescent City, Calif.						\$0.155	all months					
		Eureka, Calif.						.1625	all months					
		San Francisco, Calif.						.18	all months					
		Monterey, Calif.						.1725	all months					
	Crabmeat	All in Oregon and Washington <sup>3</sup>						\$0.73	all months					
		Eureka, Calif., Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg.						.75	all months					
		San Francisco, Calif.						.77	all months					

<sup>1</sup> Prices in cents per pound unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum prices at all other ports shall be the maximum prices established for the nearest port of entry listed.

<sup>3</sup> Except Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon.

Note: Basing points for Table B:

(a) For sales of live crab and cooked crab in shell, Seattle shall be the basing point for localities in the State of Washington, except Klickitat, Wahkiakum, Skamania, and Cowlitz counties; all ports of entry in Oregon shall be basing points for localities in the State of Oregon west of the summit of the Coast Range; Portland shall be a basing point for localities in the State of Oregon east of the summit of the Coast Range and for localities in Klickitat, Wahkiakum, Skamania, and Cowlitz counties; Eureka and San Francisco shall be basing points for localities in California, Nevada, and Arizona.

(b) For sales of crabmeat, Seattle, Portland, and Eureka shall be basing points for all localities in Region VIII.

TABLE D—MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SALES OF LISTED FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD BY WHOLESALERS OTHER THAN PRIMARY FISH SHIPPER WHOLESALERS<sup>1</sup>

Item	Style of dressing	Port of entry <sup>2</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Crab	Live	All in Oregon & Washington <sup>3</sup>	\$0.14	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.14
		Seattle, Wash. & Portland, Oreg.	.1525	.1325	.1325	.1225	.1225	.1225	.1325	.1325	.1325	.1325	.1325	.1525
		Crescent City, Calif.						\$0.14	all months					
		Eureka, Calif.						.145	all months					
		San Francisco, Calif.						.16	all months					
	Cooked in shell	Monterey, Calif.						.155	all months					
		All in Oregon & Washington <sup>3</sup>	.175	.155	.155	.1425	.1425	.1425	.155	.155	.155	.155	.155	.175
		Seattle, Wash. & Portland, Oreg.	.1925	.17	.17	.1575	.1575	.1575	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.1925
		Crescent City, Calif.						\$0.175	all months					
		Eureka, Calif.						.185	all months					
		San Francisco, Calif.						.20	all months					
	Crabmeat	Monterey, Calif.						.1925	all months					
		All in Oregon & Washington <sup>3</sup>						.95	all months					
		Eureka, Calif., Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg.						.95	all months					
		San Francisco, Calif.						.97	all months					

<sup>1</sup> Prices in cents per pound unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum prices at all other ports shall be the maximum prices established for the nearest port of entry listed.

<sup>3</sup> Except Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon.

Note: Basing points for Table D:

(a) For sales of live crab and cooked crab in shell, Seattle shall be the basing point for localities in the State of Washington, except for Klickitat, Wahkiakum, Skamania, and Cowlitz counties; all ports of entry in Oregon shall be basing points for localities in the State of Oregon west of the summit of the Coast Range; Portland shall be a basing point for localities in the State of Oregon east of the summit of the Coast Range and for localities in Klickitat, Wahkiakum, Skamania, and Cowlitz counties; Eureka and San Francisco shall be basing points for localities in California, Nevada, and Arizona.

(b) For sale of crabmeat, Seattle, Portland, and Eureka shall be basing points for all localities in Region VIII.

## AMENDMENT 4 TO NPR-507 EFFECTIVE MAY 25

The mark-ups to be used by retailers in determining their ceiling prices on North Atlantic and Pacific fresh fish and seafood items are being lowered by an average of 1 cent per pound on many species, the OPA announced May 14. This action, effective May 25, 1944, follows the seasonal reduction of wholesale ceiling prices on these items, and will result in lower prices to consumers during the "summer" schedule of OPA fresh fish and seafood prices—May through September—of from 2 to 5 cents per pound.

Examples of the approximate reductions in consumer prices are as follows:

"Winter" and "Summer" Retail Prices\*

Kind of Fish	Form in Which Sold	Cents per lb.		Kind of Fish	Form in Which Sold	Cents per lb.	
		"Winter"	"Summer"			"Winter"	"Summer"
Haddock .....	Drawn ....	23	19½	Lingcod .....	Dressed ....	24½	21
Haddock .....	Filletts ....	44	39	Sole, Petrale .	Round ....	20	18
Cod .....	Steak ....	33	30	Sole, Petrale .	Filletts ....	42	39

\*These are retail prices in the highest priced stores purchasing on a "cash-and-carry" basis and located in port areas, exclusive of transportation allowances.

A provision in the action requires all retail food stores to redetermine their proper group classification on the basis of gross sales volume for the calendar year 1943, by June 15, 1944. At present, these stores are classified according to their sales volume in 1942.

There are four group classifications and each group is provided with specific mark-ups to be used in setting their ceiling prices for fresh fish and seafood. This redetermination is required so that all stores will be properly grouped on as nearly a current basis as possible. The groups are:

- A Group 1 store is an independent store doing an annual gross business of less than \$50,000.
- A Group 2 store is an independent store doing an annual gross business of from \$50,000 to \$250,000.
- A Group 3 store is a chain store doing an annual gross business of less than \$250,000.
- A Group 4 store is a chain store or an independent store which does an annual gross business of \$250,000 or more.

If the 1943 gross sales of a particular store have not changed enough to cause that store to move into a new group classification, then the store makes no change in its ceiling prices or its method of calculating its ceilings. If, however, the gross sales in 1943 were so much greater than a store's 1942 volume that the store now falls into a new group, that store must, after June 15, 1944, use the mark-ups provided for its proper group in computing its ceiling prices.

Upon the basis of available information, OPA believes that this redetermination of store groups will result in some lowering of mark-ups and consequent lower retail food prices.

Another important part of the provision is that Groups 2, 3 and 4 retail stores must now post only their current selling price. Previously, they were required to post their ceiling prices for each item and also their selling price when that was below the ceiling. Maximum retail prices on the community ceiling price list must still be posted in these stores.

In the same action, the OPA has authorized the Administrator for Region 8 (California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, and Nevada) to establish retail mark-ups for certain species of fresh fish and seafood not covered by the wholesale and retail regulations. Earlier, the Administrator for Region 8 was authorized to fix wholesale prices for such species (See Amendment No. 20 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 418—Fresh Fish and Seafood). The prices to be set by the Administrator for Region 8 are effective only in the boundaries of that region, OPA said.

This action was taken because of the number of perishable species of fresh fish and seafood consumed along the Pacific Coast—items which do not move into other regions in any appreciable quantities. Because of the restricted area in which these items moved, OPA decided not to include them in the national regulation.

Amendment No. 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 507—Ceiling Prices of Certain Fresh Fish and Seafood Sold at Retail—became effective May 25, 1944. Excerpts follow:

1. Section 5 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. Prices which you must post. At all times, you must have your current selling price for each item covered by this regulation clearly shown at the place where you offer the item for sale. Of course, this posted price must never exceed your ceiling price.

2. A new section 12 (a) is added to read as follows:

(a) Effective May 25, 1944, this regulation requires that the year 1943 be used as the basis for figuring your annual gross sales instead of the year 1942. If you find that as a result of that change, your store is in a different group from the one it was in before, you must, by the opening of business on Thursday, June 15, 1944, refigure all of your ceiling prices. You must use as your "net cost" the same "net cost" you would have used in refiguring your ceiling price on that Thurs-

day under section 3 of this regulation.

3. A new section 12a is added to read as follows:

Sec. 12a. Delegation to Regional Administrator for Region VIII. The Regional Administrator for Region VIII may, by order, fix cents-per-pound mark-ups over "net cost" for sales by retail stores, retail route sellers and wagon retailers of those species of fresh fish and seafood for which no mark-ups have been estab-

lished in Maximum Price Regulation No. 507 and for which the Regional Administrator, under the authority of section 20 (a) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 418, has by order fixed maximum prices for sales at other levels of distribution: *Provided, however*, That the mark-ups so established shall not exceed those generally prevailing during 1942.

The Regional Administrator for Region VIII shall issue with each order an opinion setting out that the above conditions have been satisfied. Each order shall include all of the provisions of general applicability in Maximum Price Regulation No. 507. Any order issued pursuant to this section shall apply to the area designated by the Regional Administrator, but in no event shall the order extend beyond the limits of Region VIII.

4. In section 17 (c), the date June 24, 1944, is substituted for the date March 1, 1944.

5. Section 18 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 18. *Applications for adjustment.* Any Regional Office of the OFA, or such offices as may be authorized by order issued by the appropriate Regional Office, may act on all applications for adjustment under the provisions of this regulation, and may deny any application filed under section 17 or revoke any order granting adjustment under that section if denial of such application would not cause the applicant a substantial financial hardship. Applications for adjustment are governed by Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1.

6. Section 19 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 19. *How you find the "annual gross sales" of your store.* (a) To find your "annual gross sales," take your total sales for the calendar year 1943. Include all sales as shown on your books, except sales by a restaurant in conjunction with your store. You can use your Federal Income Tax Return to get your gross sales for all or part of the calendar year 1943 which is covered by such return. If you own more than one store, figure the sales for each store separately, treating each as a separate retailer.

(b) If you were not in business during the entire year 1943, you must divide your total sales from the time you began operation up to January 26, 1944, by the number of weeks you were in business. This will get you your weekly

average sales. Multiply the figure by 52, and the result is your "annual gross sales".

7. In section 20 (b), the first sentence is amended to read as follows: "If you open a retail store after January 26,

1944, you may consider yourself a Group 1 store if you are an 'independent' store, or a Group 3 store if you are not an 'independent' store."

8. In section 26, Table A is amended to read as follows:

CENTS PER POUND MARK-UP OVER "NET COST" ALLOWED TO RETAILERS FOR FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD COVERED BY THIS REGULATION, BY STORES, FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER

I. FRESH FISH KIND OF FISH	Whole fish, sold on gross weight basis and prepared to customer's order		Fillets, cuts and steaks sold as purchases	
	Groups I and II	Groups III and IV	Groups I and II	Groups III and IV
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
1. Alewife	7	8		
2. Blackback	8	10		
3. Codfish, Atlantic	9	7	10	7
4. Cusk	8	7	9	6
5. Dab, Sea	8	6	10	7
6. Halibut	8	6	10	7
7. Hake	7	6	9	6
8. Hake, Mid.	7	5		
9. Herring, Atlantic	7	5		
10. Pollock	8	6	9	6
11. Rockfish	8	6	9	6
12. Sole, Grey	8	7	11	9
13. Sole, Lemon	9	7	11	10
14. Swordfish			11	10
15. Whiting			9	7
16. Wolfish	9	8	10	7
17. Yellowtail, Atlantic	9	8	10	7
18. Bonito	9	7	9	7
19. Cod, True, Pacific	8	6	6	6
20. Flounder, Pacific	8	6	10	7
21. Halibut	10	8	10	7
22. Ling Cod, Pacific	8	7	10	7
23. Rock (Red) Cod, Pacific	8	6	10	7
24. Salmon, Chinook, King	10	8	10	8
25. Salmon, Silver	10	8	10	7
26. Salmon, Pink	9	7	9	7
27. Salmon, Fall	9	7	9	7
28. Saugey, Sand Pike	9	7	10	8
29. Smelt, Silver, Pacific	9	7		
30. Sole, Dover	9	7	10	7
31. Sole, English	10	8	10	7
32. Sole, Petrale	8	6	10	7
33. Sole, Sand	8	6	10	7
34. Tuna, Albacore	8	6	10	7
35. Tuna, Bluefin			11	9
36. Tuna, Skipjack, Striped			10	7
37. Tuna, Yellowfin			10	7
38. Yellowtail, Pacific			9	7
39. Lake Trout, Canadian	10	8	12	11
40. Pickerel, Canadian	9	8	10	8
41. Whitefish, Canadian	11	9	12	11
42. Yellow Pike, Canadian	11	9	12	10
43. Yellow Perch, Canadian	9	7		
II. FRESH SEAFOOD				
KIND OF SEAFOOD				
Fresh Seafood Sold as Purchased				
1. Scallop, Bay	14	10		
2. Scallop, Sea	12	11		
3. Shrimp, and Prawn	10	8		

1. Retailers processing items prior to offering for sale at retail, who price in accordance with section 15 (a) (2) or section 15 (b) (2) shall use these tables.

This amendment shall become effective May 25, 1944, except insofar as it relates to sections 12a and 26, for which it shall become effective May 18, 1944.

## Frozen Fish Trade

### MAY 1 HOLDINGS IN U.S. 141 PERCENT GREATER THAN 1943

Holdings of frozen fishery products in United States cold-storage warehouses on May 1 totaled 51,568,000 pounds, 3 percent below stocks held on April 1, but 141 percent over holdings on May 1 a year previous, according to Current Fishery Statistics No. 125 issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Compared with May 1, 1943, all important items except halibut were held in greater volume, the majority by wide margins. Halibut stocks were 65 percent below those on May 1, 1943. The delay in the opening of the halibut season contributed to the decrease in the holdings of this item.



## Holdings of Fishery Products in the United States

Item	May 1 compared with				April 1, 1944	May 1, 1943	5-year average*
	May 1, 1944	Apr. 1, 1944	May 1, 1943	5-year average*	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Frozen fish and shellfish:							
Total holdings	51,568,000	- 3	+141	+ 38	52,969,000	21,371,000	37,469,000
<u>Important Items:</u>							
<u>Filletts:</u>							
Cod	3,715,000	+78	+619	+182	2,086,000	517,000	1,317,000
Haddock	2,441,000	+55	+178	- 10	1,578,000	877,000	2,721,000
Rosefish	872,000	-10	+148	- 39	966,000	352,000	1,440,000
Flounders	1,071,000	+ 5	+274	+127	1,020,000	286,000	471,000
Halibut	401,000	-60	- 65	- 87	990,000	1,144,000	3,169,000
Herring, sea	2,542,000	+16	+ 52	+ 60	2,189,000	1,677,000	1,590,000
Mackerel	1,589,000	+ 1	+203	+ 68	1,567,000	524,000	948,000
Sablefish	1,160,000	+20	+ 6	+ 9	970,000	1,095,000	1,066,000
Salmon	1,540,000	-44	+ 78	- 14	2,727,000	867,000	1,799,000
Smelt	1,304,000	-21	+ 87	- 5	1,653,000	697,000	1,374,000
Whiting	1,672,000	-19	+ 51	+ 20	2,055,000	1,104,000	1,391,000
Lake herring	2,440,000	-13	+857	+185	2,798,000	255,000	856,000
Whitefish	2,115,000	- 1	+105	+ 62	2,126,000	1,030,000	1,304,000
Shrimp	2,446,000	-38	+102	- 4	3,340,000	1,213,000	2,539,000
<u>Cured fish:</u>							
Herring, cured	10,279,000	+25	+ 26	- 38	8,241,000	8,142,000	16,602,000
Salmon, mild-cured	102,000	-63	- 95	- 97	273,000	1,343,000	2,945,000

\*Since the date for reporting holdings of fishery products was changed from the 15th to the first of the month beginning January 1, 1943, data included in the "5-yr. average" consist of a combination of figures for the two periods.

## APRIL FREEZINGS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS ABOVE THOSE OF MARCH

There were 17,647,000 pounds of fishery products frozen in United States freezers during the month of April, according to the Service's Current Fishery Statistics No. 125. This was an increase of 57 percent over the amount frozen in March, 77 percent more than April 1943, and 13 percent above the 5-year average for April. All important items except halibut, sablefish, and sea herring were frozen in much greater quantity than during April 1943.

## Freezings of Fishery Products in United States Cold-storage Plants

Item	April compared with				March 1944	April 1943	5-year average*
	April 1944	March 1944	April 1943	5-year average*	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Total fish and shellfish	17,647,000	+ 57	+ 77	+ 13	11,262,000	9,958,000	15,621,000
<u>Important Items:</u>							
Croakers	428,000	+	+	- 18	1,000	1,000	523,000
<u>Filletts:</u>							
Cod	3,331,000	+214	+497	+330	1,060,000	558,000	774,000
Haddock	2,165,000	+227	+ 96	- 1	662,000	1,102,000	2,191,000
Pollock	563,000	+838	+	+ 33	60,000	40,000	423,000
Rosefish	1,177,000	- 8	+ 37	- 40	1,279,000	862,000	1,949,000
Flounders	506,000	+ 39	+220	+128	363,000	158,000	222,000
Halibut	32,000	+	- 96	- 99	-	813,000	2,281,000
Herring, sea	691,000	+ 43	- 38	- 24	484,000	1,106,000	905,000
Mackerel	540,000	+123	+757	+ 89	242,000	63,000	285,000
Sablefish	394,000	- 2	- 46	+ 59	403,000	735,000	248,000
Salmon	179,000	- 46	+ 85	+ 53	329,000	97,000	117,000
Whiting	311,000	- 2	+ 2	- 25	318,000	304,000	414,000
Lake herring	348,000	+	+	+690	**	3,000	44,000
Shrimp	578,000	- 22	+ 75	- 38	741,000	330,000	925,000

\*Since the date for reporting freezings of fishery products was changed from the 15th to the first of the month beginning January 1, 1943, data included in the "5-yr. average" consist of a combination of figures for the two periods.

\*\*Less than 500 pounds.

## ABUNDANT FISH SUPPLIES CROWD NEW YORK'S STORAGE SPACE IN APRIL

Holdings of fishery products in New York City's cold-storage warehouses on May 1 reversed last month's downward trend, to show an increase of 8 percent over holdings of April 1, and an increase of 120 percent over holdings on May 1, 1943, according to the Service's Market News office in New York. The increase might have been greater had more freezer space and sufficient labor been available for all the fish that dealers wanted to store. The unexpected abundance of certain species such as striped bass, scup, butterfish, shad, and mackerel, which were received in April in amounts up to 500 percent greater than in 1943, caused an oversupply of the market and large quantities had to be stored. Shrimp again showed a marked decrease as very little fresh shrimp were received. Smelt and salmon showed decreases for the same reason. Freezers were reporting large quantities of unclassified salt-water species and were unable, for the time being, to place them in their correct classifications.

New York Cold-storage Holdings

Item	May 1, 1944	May 1, 1944 compared with		Apr. 1, 1944	May 1, 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	7,255,000	+ 8	+120	6,708,000	3,304,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Butterfish	286,000	+ 13	+ 64	253,000	174,000
Flounder, fluke, etc.	294,000	+ 80	+188	163,000	102,000
Mackerel	268,000	+ 6	+294	254,000	68,000
Sablefish	399,000	+ 24	+ 45	321,000	275,000
Salmon	406,000	- 30	+212	577,000	130,000
Scup (porgy)	373,000	+ 88	+4563	198,000	8,000
Shad	235,000	+124	- 46	80,000	432,000
Striped bass	305,000	+142	+510	126,000	50,000
Whitefish	351,000	- 36	- 11	550,000	393,000
Cod, fillet	240,000	+ 76	+674	135,000	31,000
Cod (Steak and Market)	377,000	+ 42	+843	266,000	40,000
Shrimp	302,000	- 52	+ 75	624,000	173,000
Unclassified (Salt-water)	1,039,000	+ 40	+617	743,000	145,000

## COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS AT BOSTON HOLD STEADY THROUGH APRIL

Cold-storage holdings of fish and shellfish in Boston warehouses on April 26 increased 1 percent over March 29, according to the Service's Market News office in Boston. They continued to show marked increase over 1943, gaining 406 percent over April 28 of that year.

Stocks of groundfish fillets increased greatly. Mackerel fillets showed heavy movement both in and out as early season production was felt and other mackerel moved out to make room for new stocks. Scallop holdings increased over both a month and a year previous, although there has been a pronounced scarcity of this product in the regular channels of trade. Shrimp in-movements were much smaller than withdrawals.

Boston Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Apr. 26, 1944	Apr. 26 compared with		Mar. 29, 1944	Mar. 31, 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	6,052,000	+ 1	+406	5,970,000	1,195,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
<u>Fillets:</u>					
Cod	1,100,000	+206	+1449	359,000	71,000
Flounder	247,000	+106	+1800	120,000	13,000
Haddock	557,000	+195	+301	189,000	139,000
Mackerel	255,000	+723	-	31,000	1,000
Pollock	187,000	+450	+713	34,000	23,000
Mackerel	209,000	- 62	+ 95	546,000	107,000
Smelt	836,000	- 12	+558	951,000	127,000
Scallops	135,000	+ 69	+255	80,000	38,000
Shrimp	177,000	- 66	+195	402,000	60,000

## CHICAGO HOLDINGS REMAIN HIGH DESPITE 13 PERCENT DECREASE IN APRIL

Total holdings of fishery products in Chicago cold-storage warehouses on April 27 amounted to 6,086,000 pounds, according to the Service's Chicago Fishery Market News office. Although this total was a decline of 13 percent from that of March 30, it was over three times the holdings of April 29, 1943, and was comparable to the normally higher holdings of the fall and winter months. With the periods of heavier fish production approaching, there is considerable concern over the effect these large stocks of fish in storage may have on the marketing of fresh fish.

Fresh-water species showing the greatest gains over 1943 were blue pike, lake herring, lake trout and whitefish, the latter two also being held in greater quantity than on March 30. Indications were that stocks of these species would not be reduced to normal levels by the time the approaching producing season arrives.

Important gains in stocks of salt-water fish were shown for cod fillets, mackerel and salmon. Salmon holdings were considered not too large to be withdrawn before large fresh stocks arrive.

Chicago Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Apr. 27, 1944	Apr. 27, 1944 compared with		Mar. 30, 1944	Apr. 29, 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	6,086,000	-13	+201	7,008,000	2,023,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Blue pike and sauger	641,000	-42	+254	1,107,000	181,000
Chubs	94,000	-20	+31	118,000	72,000
Lake herring	507,000	-11	+979	569,000	47,000
Lake trout	597,000	+1	+778	593,000	68,000
Pickeral	186,000	+1	+90	186,000	99,000
Whitefish	1,369,000	+24	+339	1,102,000	312,000
Yellow perch	141,000	-9	+281	155,000	37,000
Yellow pike	135,000	-16	+165	161,000	51,000
<u>Fillets:</u>					
Cod	328,000	+18	+1326	278,000	29,000
Haddock	97,000	+5	+47	92,000	66,000
Rosefish	109,000	-20	-17	136,000	131,000
Halibut	28,000	-90	-76	280,000	115,000
Mackerel	159,000	-14	+623	184,000	22,000
Salmon	136,000	-59	+178	329,000	49,000
Whiting	199,000	-8	+16	216,000	172,000
Shrimp	57,000	-53	-49	121,000	112,000
Spiny lobster tails	111,000	-8	+22	121,000	91,000

## CANADIAN FREEZINGS IN APRIL DOWN 11 PERCENT BELOW MARCH

There were 4,154,000 pounds of fresh fish and 481,000 pounds of smoked fish frozen in Canadian freezers in April, according to preliminary data furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total fresh fish freezings were 15 percent greater than those of April 1943, and fresh cod fillets, which were frozen in greater volume than any other item, gained 38 percent.

Freezings of Fishery Products in Canadian Cold-storage Plants

Item	April 1944	April compared with		March 1944	April 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Frozen fresh fish</u>					
Total freezings	4,154,000	-1	+15	4,191,000	3,616,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Cod fillets	2,090,000	+50	+38	1,393,000	1,516,000
Haddock fillets	239,000	-64	-42	659,000	412,000
Halibut	86,000	-75	-85	349,000	573,000
Sea herring	365,000	-37	+170	580,000	135,000
<u>Frozen smoked fish</u>					
Total freezings	481,000	-55	-45	1,073,000	882,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Fillets: cod, haddock, etc.	408,000	-44	-42	735,000	699,000
Sea herring kippers	55,000	-80	-41	270,000	93,000

## MAY 1 CANADIAN COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS 47 PERCENT ABOVE 1943

Holdings of frozen fresh fish in Canadian cold-storage warehouses on May 1, totaled 16,922,000 pounds, according to preliminary data furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was a decrease of 11 percent compared with April 1, but a gain of 47 percent over holdings on May 1, 1943. Tullibee, cod fillets, salmon, and whitefish holdings were considerably higher than those of a year previous.

Item	Canadian Cold-storage Holdings				Apr. 1, 1944	May 1, 1943
	May 1, 1944	May 1 compared with				
	Pounds	Apr. 1, 1944	Percent	May 1, 1943	Pounds	Pounds
<b>Frozen fresh fish</b>						
Total holdings	16,922,000	- 11	+ 47		18,978,000	11,507,000
Important Items:						
Cod:						
Whole	934,000	- 34	- 23		1,413,000	1,217,000
Fillets	3,494,000	+ 38	+212		2,537,000	1,120,000
Haddock fillets	457,000	- 15	+ 28		538,000	357,000
Salmon	1,836,000	- 28	+145		2,553,000	749,000
Sea herring	1,949,000	- 45	- 44		3,534,000	3,493,000
Halibut	833,000	- 24	- 50		1,098,000	1,679,000
Whitefish	1,468,000	+ 17	+106		1,250,000	711,000
Tullibee	871,000	- 3	+269		896,000	236,000
<b>Frozen smoked fish</b>						
Total holdings	1,418,000	+ 6	+ 65		1,337,000	857,000
Important Items:						
Fillets: cod, haddock, etc.	811,000	+ 62	+ 46		500,000	556,000
Sea herring kippers	306,000	- 41	+ 75		520,000	175,000

## AMENDMENT 17 TO MPR-364 ISSUED MAY 1

Giving wholesalers west of the Mississippi River an additional 11 days after April 30, 1944, within which they may figure their net cost of frozen fish or seafood on the basis of the prices in effect prior to Amdt. 16 to MPR-364, Amdt. 17 was issued on May 1 by the OPA. This exception applies only to sales to other wholesalers or retailers west of the Mississippi.

Amendment 16 to MPR-364 reduced the base prices on which a wholesaler's net cost for East Coast species must be based. That amendment was issued on April 17, 1944, effective on April 22, 1944. A press release had been issued on April 1, 1944, stating that frozen fish prices were to be reduced on the basis of the summer fresh fish prices. This intention was also announced at an industry meeting held March 10 and 11, 1944.

Eastern processors and wholesalers who had received this information appear to have unloaded large quantities of frozen fish on dealers west of the Mississippi River. The western dealers were unaware that this reduction was to be made and bought large quantities of East Coast species.

Inasmuch as the new prices under Amendment 16 became effective April 30, there was insufficient time for western dealers to dispose of these inventories on hand or in transit from the East Coast. This amendment provided western dealers one more week to dispose of their purchases of eastern frozen fish at the winter prices. Excerpts from Amdt. 17 follow:

The effective date provision of Amendment 16 to this Maximum Price Regulation 364, issued April 17, 1944, is amended to read as follows:

This amendment shall become effective April 22, 1944, except that with respect to sales made by sellers to buyers, both located west of the Mississippi River, the prices established by this Amendment No. 16 shall become effective May 11, 1944.



## AMENDMENT 18 TO MPR-364 EFFECTIVE MAY 20

Reductions in ceiling prices for frozen Pacific Coast fish, averaging about 20 percent below current prices at all levels, were announced May 12 by the Office of Price Administration. This is one of four changes made in a new amendment to the frozen fish and seafood regulation.

The processors' prices established in the action, effective May 20, 1944, are based on and follow the recent seasonal reduction of producer and wholesale ceiling prices for fresh fish.

The reductions in processors' prices which amount to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound for fillets reduce consumers' prices 7 to 10 cents per pound after wholesalers' and retailers' mark-ups are applied.

Following are some examples of consumer price reductions for the most expensive type of distribution involving a primary distributor, a service and delivery wholesaler, and a Class I or II store; in Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco, the retail price of Pacific sole fillets are reduced from 52 to 42 cents per pound. Petrale sole fillets are reduced from 54 to 46 cents per pound and true cod fillets from 45 to 35 cents per pound.

The processor of frozen fish is in a comparable position to that of the primary shipper of fresh fish. He is generally allowed a differential of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents over the primary shipper's ceiling prices to allow for freezing and boxing costs.

Some examples of processors' ceiling prices included in the new amendment are as follows:

	<u>Fillets</u>		
Petrals sole .....	$25\frac{1}{2}$ cents	Other sole .....	$23\frac{1}{2}$ cents
		True cod .....	$19\frac{1}{4}$ cents

Wholesalers and retailers are to apply their allowable mark-ups to net cost based on processor's prices.

The other three changes made by the new amendment to the frozen fish and seafood regulation are as follows:

1. After May 31, 1944, the wholesaler's net cost, regarding any of the frozen Pacific Coast fish for which a new base price is set by the new amendment, must be based on the newly established summer price for the frozen fish irrespective of the time the fish was purchased and regardless of the base price at the time the purchase was made.

Wholesale dealers of frozen fish were notified by an advance story released to the press on April 30 that they would be given until after the middle of May to dispose of their higher priced winter inventories.

2. The 10 percent broken lot allowance is prohibited: (a) On sales of fillets or steaks because these items are usually packed in small containers holding but 10, 15, or 20 pounds and they may be sold without separating the contents of the original container; (b) if a processor sells directly from the original freezer because he does not need to break any boxes since the desired quantity can be taken from the freezer before the fish is boxed.

The 10 percent mark-up on broken lot sales, to retailers or purveyors of meals is allowed: (a) if a processor making such sales from his established place of doing business had the fish or seafood frozen elsewhere, or (b) if the sale is made from a processor's branch warehouse, or (c) if the sale is made by a wholesaler.

3. Transportation costs may not be added to the frozen fish base price when shipping certain specified fresh fish from named ports of entry in California to any other place in California, Washington, or Oregon where the fish is to be frozen.

The specified fish are: Sole; Petrale, Dover, English, Sand, and Rex; Lingcod, Turbot, and Pacific flounder. The named ports are Half Moon Bay, Point Reyes, Bodega Bay, Crescent City, Trinidad, and Shelter Cove.

Producers are able to purchase the above listed varieties of fish at the named ports of entry in California 1 to 2 cents per pound less than fish landed elsewhere because the producer's ceiling prices for fresh fish is 1 to 2 cents per pound less when landed ex-vessel in the named ports.

The prices established in the action are based on the prices of fresh fish landed in ports other than the ones named.

Amendment 18 to MPR-364—Frozen Fish and Seafood—became effective May 20. Excerpts follow:

1. Section 2 is amended by inserting after the sentence "If the processor freezes the fish or seafood in any place other than that port where the species is landed ex-vessel or shipped in by a producer, he may add as transportation allowance to the listed base price the actual per pound transportation cost, not to exceed the carload rail freight rate per pound for fresh fish, where such rate is available, from the port of entry to the freezing point, excluding any charges for local trucking, hauling and handling," the sentence "However, no such transportation allowance may be added to the base price listed for Schedule No. 11 (g) (Petrale sole—Pacific), 17 (Lingcod—Pacific), 40 (Dover sole), 40A (English sole), 40B (Sand sole), 40C (Turbot sole), 62 (Flounder—Pacific) or 67 (Rex sole), if any of these varieties has been landed fresh ex-vessel at any of the following ports of entry in California: Half Moon Bay, Point Reyes, Bodega Bay, Crescent City, Trinidad and Shelter Cove, and it is frozen in California, Washington or Oregon."

2. That part of section 3 (b) preceding 3 (b) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Net cost.* The wholesaler's "net cost" is the amount he paid for the particular item of frozen fish or seafood delivered at his established place of doing business, plus or minus any package differentials listed in section 13, less all discounts allowed him except the discount for prompt payment, and excluding any charges for local trucking, hauling and handling. Except that for sales of half-but, the wholesaler's "net cost" shall not exceed the lowest amount determined by the application of this paragraph of section 3 (b) and subparagraph (1) of this section 3 (b). After May 31, 1944, in the case of sales of frozen fish listed in Schedule Nos. 11 (g) (Petrale sole—Pacific), 17 (Lingcod—Pacific), 25 (Red cod—Pacific Coast), 40 (Dover sole), 40A (English sole), 40B (Sand sole), 40C (Turbot sole), 61 (True cod), 62 (Flounder—Pacific) and 67 (Rex sole) in the table of base prices in section 14, and after May 19, 1944, in the case of sales of any other frozen fish or seafood listed in the table of base prices in section 14, the wholesaler's "net cost" must not exceed the sum of the following: (1) the base price listed for the species in the table of base prices in section 14 on May 20, 1944, plus or minus (2) any package

differentials listed in section 13 added or subtracted by previous handlers of the fish or seafood, plus (3) allowable transportation costs added by previous handlers of the fish or seafood, plus (4) the appropriate mark-up allowed his supplier in section 3 (d) (1) if his supplier is a primary wholesaler, plus or minus (5) any package differentials listed in section 13 for packaging changes, if any, made by the wholesaler, plus (6) allowable transportation costs for delivery of the frozen fish or seafood to the established place of doing business of the wholesaler from his supplier's place of business, exclusive of local trucking, hauling and handling. Any wholesaler who buys frozen fish or seafood and processes it by a style of processing for which a price is listed in the table of base prices in section 14 may include as part of his "net cost" the difference between the price listed in the table for the frozen fish or seafood in the condition in which it is purchased by the wholesaler and the price listed in the table for the fish or seafood in the condition it is after processing by the wholesaler.

3. Section 3 (d) (5) is amended to read as follows:

(5) *Broken lots.* An allowance of 10 percent may be added to the mark-up for the classes of sales specified in the regulation by a processor or wholesaler who sells frozen fish or seafood, other than filets or steaks, in broken lots to retailers or purveyors of meals: *Provided*, That no such allowance may be added for fish or seafood sold or delivered from the place where it has been frozen. A sale of a broken lot of fish or seafood is a sale of a partial lot of fish or seafood which the processor or wholesaler has broken or separated from the original content of the immediate container in which the product had been packed by the processor and which partial lot the processor or wholesaler sells and delivers to a customer apart from the remainder of the original content of the immediate container.

4. In the table of base prices in section 14, Schedule Nos. 11 (g), 17, 25, 40, 40A, 40B, 40C, 61, 62, and 67 are amended to read as follows:

Schedule No.	Name	Item No.	Style of processing	Size	Base price per pound
11.....	(g) Sole, Petrale—Pacific.....	1	Round.....	All sizes.....	\$0.08½
		2	Dressed.....	All sizes.....	.10½
		3	Dressed and skinned.....	All sizes.....	.12½
17.....	Lingcod—Pacific (Ophiodon elongatus).....	1	Dressed.....	All sizes.....	.20½
		2	Filets.....	All sizes.....	.23½
25.....	Red cod or Rock cod—Pacific (Sebastes species).....	1	Round.....	All sizes.....	.07
		2	Dressed.....	All sizes.....	.10½
		3	Filets.....	All sizes.....	.21
40.....	Sole, Dover—Pacific.....	1	Round.....	All sizes.....	.07
		2	Dressed.....	All sizes.....	.10½
		3	Dressed and skinned.....	All sizes.....	.12½
40A.....	Sole, English—Pacific.....	4	Filets.....	All sizes.....	.23½
		1	Round.....	13 in. and over.....	.08
		2	Dressed.....	11½ to 13 in.....	.08½
		3	Dressed.....	13 in. and over.....	.09½
		4	Dressed.....	11½ to 13 in.....	.07½
		5	Dressed and skinned.....	All sizes.....	.10½
40B.....	Sole, Sand—Pacific.....	6	Filets.....	All sizes.....	.23½
		1	Round.....	All sizes.....	.07
		2	Dressed.....	All sizes.....	.10½
		3	Dressed and skinned.....	All sizes.....	.11
40C.....	Sole, Turbot—Pacific.....	4	Filets.....	All sizes.....	.23½
		1	Round.....	All sizes.....	.07
		2	Dressed.....	All sizes.....	.10½
		3	Skinned.....	All sizes.....	.10½
61.....	Cod, True—Pacific (Gadus macrocephalus).....	4	Filets.....	All sizes.....	.23½
		1	Round.....	All sizes.....	.08
		2	Dressed.....	All sizes.....	.09½
62.....	Flounder—Pacific.....	3	Filets.....	All sizes.....	.19½
		1	Round.....	All sizes.....	.07
		2	Dressed.....	All sizes.....	.10½
67.....	Sole, Rex—Pacific.....	3	Filets.....	All sizes.....	.23½
		1	Round.....	All sizes.....	.04½
		2	Dressed and skinned.....	All sizes.....	.10½

This amendment shall become effective May 20, 1944.

Issued this 12th day of May 1944.

#### SEASONAL COLD-STORAGE FREEZER SPACE PEAK PASSED

The 1943-44 seasonal peak in freezer-space occupancy appears to be past, the War Food Administration said May 17 in comment on its report on occupancy of U.S. public cold-storage space as of May 1. However, the 1944 seasonal peak in cooler-space occupancy still lies ahead.

According to the report, freezer occupancy was 85 percent, down from 92 percent 2 months earlier, whereas cooler occupancy increased from 74 percent on March 1, to 82 percent on May 1.

Relaxation of the freezer stringency is in part a result of WFA orders intended to reduce stocks of frozen and cold pack fruits and vegetables and frozen poultry by 20 percent,

to make room for 1944 production. Actually, the report shows, reductions in holdings during the 2 months ended May 1 amounted to 30 percent for frozen and cold pack fruits and vegetables and to 41 percent for frozen poultry. The excess of actual reductions over the 20 percent called for, WFA said, indicates how well warehousemen and food handlers have cooperated.

The 82 percent cooler occupancy of May 1 was an all-time record, made possible, WFA said, by cooperation of warehousemen and food handlers with WFA information centers which have been set up throughout the country for the purpose of telling handlers in what warehouses they can find the space they are seeking. As a result of this clearinghouse method, millions of cubic feet of space of the type not ordinarily used at this time of year now are stored with the large seasonal production of eggs, lard, and other products.

Demand for cooler space is expected to continue to increase for at least another month. Meanwhile, WFA will continue to push forward on its over-all food and fiber storage program, which includes:

1. Getting out of cold storage the products that do not require it, and using low-temperature space only for products that require it.
2. Speeding up processing, to cut down the time processed products need remain in cold storage.
3. Preventing reservation of empty space for future needs.
4. Forcing removal from storage of excess stocks of frozen fruits, vegetables, and poultry.
5. Conducting a program of making space convertible from "cooler" (32°-50° F.) to "freezer" (31° and below), and vice versa.
6. Restricting the storage period for all commodities to 10 months.
7. Obtaining from all warehousemen semi-monthly reports on their available space, and conducting information centers throughout the country to tell commodity handlers where to get space.
8. Working with warehousemen to obtain the most effective use of their space.
9. Encouraging the storage, during off seasons, of general commodities in private space built for the seasonal storage of particular commodities.
10. Getting expansions of facilities (almost all with private funds) in areas of greatest need.
11. Maintaining regular contact with the industry through the Refrigerated Warehousing Industry Advisory Committee while developing and carrying out this program.
12. Exchanging information among Government agencies through the Inter-Agency Cold Storage Committee.
13. Collecting and releasing complete, up-to-date information on (a) space capacity, (b) space occupancy, and (c) commodity holdings.

## Canned and Cured Fish Trade

FOUR-MONTH CALIFORNIA TUNA PACK 73 PERCENT ABOVE 1943 WHILE MACKEREL PACK DROPS 9 PERCENT

The pack of tuna by California canners during the month of April increased 44 percent over the previous month and was 52 percent more than the pack of the same month in 1943, according to information released by the California Division of Fish and Game. The April pack totaled 198,445 standard cases of tuna compared with 137,725 packed during March and 130,309 cases canned during April 1943. The pack for the first four months of 1944, which totaled 509,000 cases, exceeded that of the similar period of 1943 by 73 percent. This year's increase was due almost entirely to the larger catches by the purse seine vessels in March and April. By species, the largest increases have been made in the pack of bluefin, yellowfin, and striped tuna, with the bluefin pack more than triple last year's figure; striped, nearly double; and yellowfin, up about 45 percent. The pack of bonito and albacore

has been smaller than last year, but the heavy catches of these species do not normally begin until later in the year.

The production of canned mackerel was at a standstill for the second consecutive month. In April 1943, only 7 cases were packed. The four-month pack of the current year amounted to 84,444 standard cases, a decrease of 9 percent compared with the previous year.

California Pack of Tuna and Mackerel--Standard Cases\*

Item	April 1944	March 1944	April 1943	Four mos. ending with April	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	1944	1943
<b>Tuna:</b>					
Albacore	-	-	-	207	2,852
Bonito	26	122	1,068	676	3,838
Bluefin	25,844	535	9,208	41,104	12,480
Striped	55,483	13,725	22,273	96,849	57,287
Yellowfin	65,558	85,555	64,661	222,601	153,503
Yellowtail	60	296	5	679	172
Flakes	49,470	36,361	32,508	143,227	62,880
Tonno style	2,004	1,131	586	3,659	586
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,445</b>	<b>137,725</b>	<b>130,309</b>	<b>509,002</b>	<b>293,598</b>
<b>Mackerel</b>	-	-	7	84,444	93,204

\*Standard cases of tuna represent cases of 48 7-ounce cans, while those of mackerel represent cases of 48 1-pound cans.

## SHRIMP CANNING CONTINUES SLOW DURING APRIL

A small portion only of the shrimp caught in the Gulf were used for canning in April, according to the Service's Fishery Market News office in New Orleans. The 646 standard cases packed by the canneries under supervision of the Food and Drug Administration brought the season's total to 383,173 cases. This was 69 percent of the total for the corresponding date a year previous and 53 percent of the 5-year average to the end of April.

Wet and Dry Pack Shrimp in all Sizes in Tin and Glass--Standard Cases\*

M O N T H			S E A S O N		5-yr. average July 1-Apr. 30
1944	1944	1943	1943-44	1942-43	
Apr. 2-29	Mar. 5-Apr. 1	Apr. 4-May 1	July 1-Apr. 29	July 1-May 1	
646	1,119	90	383,173	558,444	724,649

\*All figures on basis of new standard case--48 No. 1 cans with 7 oz. per can in the wet pack and 6½ oz. per can in the dry pack.

Canned shrimp prices, remaining at ceiling figures, were as follows on May 1. Quotations are from Gulf Coast packers, and are per dozen for No. 1 standard tins, f.o.b., point of production.

Canned Shrimp Prices--Per Dozen Tins

Item	May 1, 1944	Item	May 1, 1944
	Wet Pack		Wet Pack
Small .....	\$2.70	Large .....	\$2.95
Medium .....	2.80	Jumbo .....	3.05

## LARGE PACK OF MAINE SARDINE EXPECTED

Achieving the most impressive gain in production made by any major U. S. fishery this year, the Maine sardine industry has reported a pack of 12,082,023 pounds during the first third of 1944, or nearly triple the pack of 4,548,771 pounds in the same period last year, the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries announced May 24.

Maine sardine canneries normally pack about 10 percent of the year's total during the period from January 1 to April 30, the most active months for the industry being those from June to October.



Because of an anticipated severe shortage of cannery labor, the production of canned sardines in 1944 had previously been estimated at about 49,000,000 pounds, nearly a fourth of which has now been packed.

Officials of the Coordinator's office said the year's sardine pack should be much larger than the estimated figure provided the people of Maine continue to respond to the appeals that have been made for full and part-time workers in the canneries. The summer months, when the catch is at its peak, will be the critical period for the industry.

About 55 percent of the pack will be available for civilians, the remainder being requisitioned by the Government. Canned sardines bought by the Government are used for the armed forces, in Red Cross packages for prisoners of war, and for Lend-Lease.

#### CAN CONSERVATION ORDER AMENDED

Changing certain specifications for the canning of Atlantic and Pacific sea herring and pilchards, the War Production Board on May 16 issued a revision of Conservation Order M-81--Cans. The revised items, Nos. 55, 56 and 63, under Schedule I, follow:

SCHEDULE I--FOOD CANS--Continued

Product (1)	Packing quota (2)	Can sizes (3)	Can materials	
			Body (4)	Ends (5)
FISH AND SHELLFISH (Processed, and in hermetically sealed cans)				
55. Herring, Atlantic Sea, by whatever name known, including sardines.....	Unlimited.....	¾ drawn (300.5 x 404 x 014.5)- ¾ drawn (304 x 508 x 105)- ¾ three piece (308 x 412 x 112)-300 (300 x 407).		
Oblong or round cans:				
Packed in brine.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.
Packed in oil.....			0.50 tin.....	C.T.R.
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.
Oval cans:				
Packed in brine.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.
Packed in oil.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.
56. Herring, Pacific Sea.....	Unlimited.....	1 tall (301 x 411).....		
Round cans:				
Packed in brine.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.
Packed in oil.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.
63. Pilchards, by whatever name known including sardines.....	Unlimited.....	¾ short (211 x 300)-¾ oblong (304 x 508 x 105)-(308 x 510 x 104)-300 (300 x 407)- 1 oval (307 x 406 x 108).		
Round cans:				
Packed in brine.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.
Packed in oil.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.
Oval cans:				
Packed in brine.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.
Packed in oil.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.
Oblong cans:				
Packed in brine.....			1.50 tin.....	1.25 tin.
Packed in oil.....			1.50 tin.....	C.T.R.
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			1.50 tin.....	1.25 tin.

All other fishery items in Schedules I and II remain unchanged from the previous revision of this order. Otherwise the May 16 revision restricts use of cans to items intended and suitable for human consumption. Canning of foods for animals and pets is not permitted and other minor changes are made.

#### GLASS CONTAINERS PERMITTED FOR CLAM BROTH

Clam broth may now be packed in glass containers, the War Production Board said May 15. This change is a provision of an amendment to Order L-103-b--Glass Container and Closure Quotas--effective May 15.

#### WFA REQUESTS OFFERS OF CANNED PACIFIC MACKEREL AND HORSE MACKEREL

The War Food Administration in Announcement Awd-89 announced May 20 that it will now receive offers for the sale of canned Pacific mackerel and horse mackerel required to be

set aside pursuant to War Food Order No. 44. Purchases will be made by negotiated contracts executed in the name of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents this year: Form FDA-474, "Standard Contract Conditions," contains conditions which apply to purchases of all commodities; Form SCB-64A, "Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions," contains additional terms applying to purchases of all species of canned fish; and Form PEP 89, "Canned Pacific Mackerel and Canned Pacific Horse Mackerel," which details the conditions applying specifically to this type of fish.

Offers may be submitted at any time prior to December 1, 1944, to the Procurement Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., in an original and four (4) completely executed copies on Form PEP 89. Acceptance will be made by CCC within fifteen (15) days after the date of execution of the offer.

In paragraph six (6) canner should insert contract numbers of all contracts for canned Pacific mackerel and canned Pacific horse mackerel in effect during the 1943 packing season.

Excerpts from Offer of Sale Form PEP-89 follow:

1. PRICES: The price to be paid to us for fish delivered to CCC hereunder shall be as set forth in SCB-64A and:

(a) For export packaging the applicable price shall be increased at the appropriate following rate:

Type V3c or V3s (including strapping)	Type A-2 (including strapping)	Type C-1 Wood (including strapping)	
48/300			per case

(b) If cans are inside and outside enameled, the applicable price shall be increased at the appropriate following rate:

48/300	\$0.060	per case	48/1 Oval	\$0.096	per case
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(c) If any component parts of the No. 300 cans are manufactured from timplite lighter than 1.25 hot dipped plate, such parts shall be inside and outside enameled and the applicable price shall be increased at the appropriate following rate per case of 48/300:

Enameled Ends, Plain Body - \$0.024

Enameled Body, Plain Ends - \$0.036

2. DELIVERY: The seller, within sixty (60) days after packing a sufficient quantity of fish to yield at least a minimum carload, and after such fish has been inspected, shall tender such lot for delivery to CCC on Form SCP-1861A, "Notice of Tender of Delivery." It is understood that within ten (10) days after receipt of seller's "Notice of Tender of Delivery" the CCC will issue or cause to be issued shipping instructions for prompt delivery and seller shall deliver such fish in accordance with such shipping instructions, f.o.b. cars or trucks, at the option of CCC, at the shipping point or points indicated in the tender of delivery or as otherwise provided in Form SCB-64.

3. SPECIFICATIONS: Seller agrees that the fish delivered hereunder shall meet the following specifications:

Fish shall be firm, of good appearance, well cleaned, practically unbroken and practically free from objectionable material. Cans shall be packed as full as practicable. The average net content of the No. 300 (300x407) can or the No. 1 oval can shall be not less than 15 ounces. If other sizes of cans are used, the net content shall be in the same proportion as the relative size of the can. Salt or salt brine shall have been added to the can.

A lot will be considered as meeting specifications if not more than one sixth of the containers in a lot fail, but not materially, in some respect to meet requirements of these specifications.

Definitions: For the purpose of these specifications, the following shall apply:

- (a) The term "net content" means the total weight of the fish and liquid in the can.
- (b) The term "well cleaned" means that the fish shall have the head and tail removed, shall be free from entrails and the blood sac along the backbone shall have been punctured to allow drainage of blood.
- (c) The term "materially" means failing to meet requirements of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938 as amended and regulations promulgated thereunder.

## WFA ASKS SALMON CANNERS TO ORDER THEIR V-2 SLEEVES

On May 8, 1944, the War Food Administration addressed the following announcement to salmon canners:

You were recently informed of the quantity of special export cases you would be expected to use in delivering your quota of salmon to the Government. This is to inform you that approximately 80 percent of these cases are to be sleeved with V-2 sleeves at Puget Sound ports.

The actual percentage of salmon required in sleeves must, of necessity, vary with each canner, but as all canners, with perhaps one or two exceptions, employ strapping and labeling firms to perform this service, the supply of sleeves can presumably be made interchangeable.

It is important that an adequate supply of sleeves are available when the first arrivals of 1944 salmon reach Puget Sound ports, and we understand that the three firms who manufacture these V sleeves are not prepared to produce them without firm orders. It is suggested, therefore, that the canners who do their own sleeving work take steps to assure a supply of sleeves and that they now make a commitment for 50 percent of their anticipated requirements deferring further commitments until they can determine the exact number of sleeves needed. It is also suggested that canners who employ strapping and labeling firms to do their sleeving instruct such strapping and labeling firms to make similar commitments with fibreboard box manufacturers and follow in general the type of procedure we have outlined.

## CASE SPECIFICATIONS RELAXED FOR PURCHASES OF U.S. SALMON

Findings disclose that canners have practically no inventories of V3c cases on hand and barely sufficient quantities of V3s cases to complete packing the continental salmon pack as currently estimated. To avoid the possibility that some canners may be a few cases short and because box manufacturers will be unable to fill any small orders for V3 cases, the Government, through WFA, announced on May 20 that it will accept No. 1 tall continental salmon in V2 cases. It should be understood, however, that the Government prefers V3s cases for this pack and is making this provision as a practical concession to assist canners. Those canners who find it necessary to use V2 cases may insert the case differential in the Offer of Sale Form PB-5, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or in a supplemental letter.

In Amendment 1 to Offer of Sale Form PB-5, paragraph 4 (c) is amended to permit the use of V2 cases as described in Form FSC-1742D, Export Packaging Specifications, for the packaging of 48/1--Tall Continental Salmon.

## RESTRICTIONS ON INVENTORIES OF V-BOXES DEFINED BY WPB

Inventory restrictions for new fibreboard shipping containers apply to V-boxes—a type used for military and certain other war purposes—as well as to containers for civilian use, the War Production Board said May 25.

Interpretation No. 2 to Fibre Shipping Containers Order L-317 states:

1. V-box inventories are controlled by the inventory provisions of L-317.
2. V-boxes are included in Direction No. 1 to Order L-317, which prohibits orders for cartons in excess of the box user's probable ability to receive goods within the inventory period.
3. Carton manufacturers share responsibility with carton purchasers for seeing that no V-boxes or other fibre shipping containers are delivered which will cause the recipient to exceed his permitted inventory.

## CANNED FISH FLAKE PRICES INCREASED BY OPA

In a move designed to restore production of fish flakes after an interval of more than a year in which none has been canned, the OPA on May 30 established canners' dollars-and-cents per case maximum prices for this commodity at levels above those of March 1942. The new ceiling prices, which become effective June 5, 1944, reflect the increased costs of raw material, OPA said, explaining that the dollars-and-cents margin for processing and distribution had been kept at the March 1942 level. The agency added that the price increases were necessary to meet the minimum requirements of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

Typical of the increases announced is that on a dozen 14-ounce cans of flakes from codfish and haddock. The March 1942 price in this instance was \$3.50 a dozen cans. The maximum price established in the new regulation is \$4.10. Canned fish products are sold under fixed mark-up at wholesale and retail and this 50-cent increase on a dozen cans at the processor level will mean an increase of 6½ cents a can to the individual consumer.

In the past, a great deal of the fish flakes pack has gone to the Armed Forces. This, together with war shortages of certain other foods, made it desirable to take pricing action designed to restore production. The packers had, until July of last year, faced a situation in which, while their prices were "frozen," fresh fish prices were soaring. (Fresh fish prices were brought under control in July 1943 at levels which represented sharp reductions under going prices, but were somewhat above, on most species, prices for early 1942.)

The regulation establishes 18 specific maximum prices for as many pack sizes and varieties. These include flakes from hake, pollock, and flounder. These last previously were not packed, but Government procurement agencies now desire to obtain them.

The regulation issued contains a provision making it mandatory for processors to notify wholesalers and retailers of the price increases so that the wholesalers and retailers can legally refigure their own maximum prices under their fixed mark-ups.

The action was taken through MPR-537—Sales by Cannery of Fish Flakes—effective June 5, 1944. Excerpts follow:

**Sec. 1. Maximum canners' prices for fish flakes.** (a) The prices set forth below are maximum prices f. o. b. the shipping point nearest the canner's warehouse. The maximum prices are gross prices and the seller shall deduct therefrom his customary allowances, discounts, and differentials to purchasers of different classes.

Container size	Description	Maximum price per case of 24 cans
No. 300 x 407	Canned haddock fish flakes	\$4.40
No. 307 x 400	do	4.00
No. 307 x 400	do	10.70
No. 300 x 407	Canned codfish flakes	8.00
No. 307 x 400	do	8.10
No. 307 x 400	do	10.05
No. 300 x 407	Canned pollock fish flakes	6.00
No. 307 x 400	do	6.40
No. 307 x 400	do	7.10
No. 300 x 407	Canned hake fish flakes	6.00
No. 307 x 400	do	6.40
No. 307 x 400	do	7.10
No. 300 x 407	Canned flounder fish flakes	6.00
No. 307 x 400	do	7.70
No. 307 x 400	do	8.70
No. 300 x 407	Canned haddock and codfish flakes	8.20
No. 307 x 400	do	9.30
No. 307 x 400	do	10.40

(b) For container sizes, styles of pack or species of canned fish flakes not listed in paragraph (a) the maximum price shall be the price determined by the Office of Price Administration to be in line with the prices listed in paragraph (a). Such determination shall be made upon written request, addressed to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., and accompanied by sworn statements showing costs and usual differentials.

(c) With the first delivery after June 4, 1944, of any item of canned fish flakes, in any case where a maximum price is determined pursuant to this regulation, the canner determining his maximum price shall supply each wholesaler and retailer who purchases from him with the following written notice:

**NOTICE TO WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS**

Our OPA ceiling price for (describe item) has been changed under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 537. We are authorized to inform you that if you are a

wholesaler or retailer pricing this item under Maximum Price Regulation No. 421, 422 or 423, and if we are your customary type of supplier, you must refigure your ceiling price for the item in accordance with the applicable pricing provisions of those regulations (see Section 6 in each case). You must refigure your ceiling price on the first delivery of this item to you on and after June 5, 1944.

For a period of 90 days after June 4, 1944, and with the first shipment after the 90-day period to each person who has not made a purchase within that time, the processor shall include in each box, carton or case containing the item the written notice set forth below.

(d) The maximum price for sales of canned fish flakes to any procurement agency of the Armed Forces, the War Food Administration and any procurement agency thereof, the War Shipping Administration, and the Veterans' Administration shall be 97½ percent of the price established in paragraph (a) of this section; from the price thus computed there shall be deducted a cash discount of 1½ percent if payment is made within 10 days of receipt by the designated office of the Government procurement agency of a properly authenticated claim.

**Sec. 2. Sales of canned fish flakes at higher than maximum prices prohibited.**

(a) On or after June 5, 1944, regardless of any contract, agreement, or other obligation, no canner shall sell or deliver any fish flakes and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive from a canner any fish flakes at prices higher than the maximum prices established by this regulation, and no person shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of these things.

(b) On or after June 5, 1944, regardless of any contract, agreement, or other obligation, no canner shall sell or deliver any fish flakes and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive from a canner any fish flakes unless such fish flakes are of a species or variety, of a style of pack or in a container for which a specific price has been fixed under section 1 (a) or section 1 (b) of this maximum price regulation.

(c) Prices lower than the maximum prices may, of course, be charged and paid.

**Sec. 3. Where the regulation applies.** The provisions of this regulation shall apply to the forty-eight states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

**Sec. 4. Sales to which this regulation does not apply.** The provisions of this regulation shall not be applicable to sales or deliveries of canned fish flakes to a purchaser, if prior to June 5, 1944, such canned fish flakes have been received by a carrier other than a carrier owned or controlled by the seller, for shipment to such purchaser.

**Sec. 5. Relation to other regulations.** (a) The provisions of this regulation supersede the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation<sup>1</sup> with respect to sales and deliveries for which maximum prices are established by this regulation.

(b) The maximum price at which a person may export canned fish flakes shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation<sup>2</sup> issued by the Office of Price Administration.

**Sec. 11. Definitions.** (a) When used in this maximum price regulation the term:

"Canned fish flakes" means any species or combination of species of fish from which most of the bones have been removed by a steaming or cooking process and which has been packed in a hermetically sealed container.

"Canned haddock and codfish flakes" means canned fish flakes of haddock and codfish in combination, of which no less than 51 percent is haddock.

"Canner" means a person who preserves fish flakes by processing and packing in a hermetically sealed container.

"Codfish" means fish (*Gadus callarias* and *Gadus macrocephalus*) that have been caught in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and adjoining waters.

"Flounder" means fish (*Pseudo-plauroctes*, *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, *Limanda ferruginea*, *Glyptocephalus cyno-*

<sup>1</sup> 8 F.R. 3096, 3849, 4347, 4486, 4724, 4978, 4848, 6047, 6962, 8511, 9025, 9901, 11955.

<sup>2</sup> 8 F.R. 4132, 5967, 7662, 9998, 15193; 9 F.R. 1038, 5418.



glossus, *Pseudo pleuronectes dignabilis*) that have been caught in the Atlantic Ocean and adjoining waters.

"Haddock" means fish (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) that have been caught in the Atlantic Ocean and adjoining waters.

"Hake" means fish (*Urophycis* species and *Merluccius productus*) that have been caught in the Atlantic and Pacific

Oceans and adjoining waters.

"No. 300 x 407" means a can packed to a net content of 14 ounces.

"No. 307 x 400" means a can packed to a net content of 16 ounces.

"No. 307 x 409" means a can packed to a net content of 18 ounces.

"Pollock means fish (*Pollachius vi-*

lantic Ocean and adjoining waters.

"Price per case" means the price for 24 cans of fish flakes packed for shipment in the usual container.

**Effective date.** This regulation shall become effective June 5, 1944.

Issued this 30th day of May 1944.

#### CANNED FISH TRADE POINT VALUES SUSPENDED

OPA consumer point values for canned fish for the period April 30 through June 3 were announced late in April to be the same as those in effect in April. However, on May 3, it was announced by OPA that effective midnight of that date, these consumer point values would be reduced to zero until further notice.

#### FOREIGN SALTED, SMOKED AND PICKLED HERRING TO BE PURCHASED

Offers for the sale of salted, smoked and pickled herring from Canadian processors were requested by the War Food Administration in Announcement No. Awd-88, released May 29.

For some time past purchases of this type of fish have been made pursuant to the terms and conditions of Announcement FSC-1573, dated July 22, 1943, which announcement is now obsolete.

Offers may be submitted at any time to the Procurement Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D.C., on Form PBP-88 in an original and four completely executed copies. Acceptance will be made within 15 days after the date of the offer and notice of acceptance will be given by telegram. Offers will be accepted by the Commodity Credit Corporation, referred to as CCC. Excerpts from Form PBP-88 follow:

##### SPECIFICATIONS:

(a) Salt split herring packed in salt brine in 200 to 225-pound net weight barrels. Fish shall be split down the belly, entrails removed, heads on, shall be free from rust and not sour along the bone.

(b) Hard smoked bloater herring packed in approximately 18-pound wooden boxes running about 80 to 110 count to the box. Fish must be hard smoked and shall contain no belly burnt, mouldy or broken fish.

**PACKAGING AND MARKING:** All containers shall be suitable for export shipment and shall be marked with the name of commodity, net weight, contract number, and clearly marked to indicate that it is the property of the United States Government. Barrels must be good strong cooperage to withstand foreign shipment. Wooden boxes must be strapped with one wire girthwise and one wire lengthwise; 18-pound boxes strapped two to a bundle.

**INSPECTION:** Sellers at their expense shall furnish the CCC a certificate of inspection for each delivery which certificate shall be final as to quality, weight and condition of the fish. Such inspection certificate shall be issued by or under the supervision of the Canadian Department of Fisheries or a Provincial Board of Department of Fisheries or by a person or agency designated by and under the supervision of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

## Byproducts Trade

#### RESTRICTIONS ON FISH OIL USES REVISED BY WFA

Producers of crude sardine and menhaden oil will set aside approximately one-third of their production after May 1, 1944 for uses classified as essential by the War Food Administration, but the remaining 1944-45 fish oil production, with three specific exceptions, may

be used without restriction. The exceptions involve the use of fish oil in the manufacture of feeds and vitamin feeding oils; and the limited use of seal oil and Pacific Coast herring oil.

The essential uses for which sardine and menhaden oil will be set aside are in hot dip tinning, terne plating and galvanizing; and in the manufacture of insulating varnishes, ship bottom paint, alkyd resins, heat resistant paint, water insoluble metallic soaps, lubricants, caulking compounds, mechanical packing, textile sizes, and natural or synthetic rubber products.

The new regulations are contained in War Food Order No. 60, Amendment 1, which replaces Food Distribution Order No. 60 which became effective July 1, 1943. It will eliminate the necessity for Government stockpiling of fish oil and simplify regulatory procedure. Under the order, producers of sardine and menhaden oil will set aside the 2nd, 4th, and every 3rd tank car thereafter for delivery to certified purchasers, or on specific authorization of the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration. Certain tolerances and substitutions are permitted, and an automatic release of set-aside oil is provided in the order if the producer does not have in his possession a certified order for the oil 14 days prior to its production, or unless delivery has been specifically authorized by the Director of Distribution.

Users may obtain up to four tank cars of the set-aside oil simply by certifying to WFA and to the producer that it will be used for essential purposes, in accordance with WFO No. 60, but quantities in excess of four tank cars may be obtained during the 1944-45 production season only upon application to the Director by May 15, 1944. The application may be by letter, containing the following information:

The number of tank cars desired during the 12 months beginning April 1, 1944, an estimate of requirements for essential uses between April 1, 1944 and April 1, 1945, an estimate of requirements for each individual use, and the quantity consumed in essential uses during the calendar year 1943.

The new order continues provisions of FDO No. 60 restricting the use of fish oil in the manufacture of feed and vitamin-feeding oils, as follows:

Fish oil may not be used in the manufacture of any feed or in Vitamin A feeding oil without specific authorization of the Director.

It may be used in the manufacture of Vitamin D or Vitamins A and D feeding oils for poultry only when the vitamin oils are fortified to contain not less than 400 A.U.A.C. units of Vitamin D per gram.

The order also continues FDO 60 provisions that seal oil may be used only in the manufacture of natural leather; and that Pacific Coast herring oil may be used only in the manufacture of water insoluble metallic soaps, natural leather, lubricants, or metal-working compounds other than core oil. Seal and Pacific Coast herring oils may not be processed under the order except to render them suitable for these purposes.

WFO No. 60, Amendment 1, which became effective May 1, retains the reporting requirements of FDO No. 60, making it necessary for users of more than 6,000 pounds of fish oil in any calendar quarter to file Forms BM-1 (monthly) and BM-2 (quarterly) with the Bureau of the Census. Excerpts follow:

(a) *Definitions.* (1) "Fish oil" means oil, other than oil produced solely from the livers or viscera of fish or marine animals, produced by the reduction of the whole or any part of any fish or marine animal of the following species, commonly known as: California sardine or Pacific Coast pilchard (*Sardina caerulea*), menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus*), Pacific Coast herring (*Clupea pallasii*), West Coast mackerel (*Scomber diego*), Tuna and tuna-like fish, salmon (Genus: *Oncorhynchus*), rose fish (*Sebastes marinus*), and seal. The term shall include all such oil, whether crude, refined, pressed, sulphonated, or otherwise processed; and all the by-products and derivatives of such oil, including, but not limited to, foats, stearine, and fatty acids, but excluding pitch and glycerine.

(2) "Crude sardine or menhaden oil" means any oil, which has not been refined, or otherwise processed, produced by the reduction of the whole or any part of any fish of the following species, commonly known as: California sardine or Pacific Coast pilchard (*Sardina caerulea*), or menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus*). However, fish oil as defined in paragraph (a) (1) hereof shall include crude sardine or menhaden oil as defined herein.

(3) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(4) "Producer" means any person engaged in the production of crude sardine or menhaden oil.

(5) "Distributor" means any person who purchases and resells fish oil but

does not process such oil.

(6) "Tank car" means a quantity of crude sardine or menhaden oil weighing 60,000 pounds.

(7) "Certified order" means a written order given to a producer for one or more tank cars of crude sardine or menhaden oil which has included therein, or attached thereto, a certificate properly filled out and executed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) (3) hereof.

(8) "Set aside oil" means oil originally acquired from a producer pursuant to a certified order or the oil which is substituted for such oil under the applicable provisions of paragraph (b) (3) hereof.

(9) "Essential use" means the use or consumption of fish oil in hot dip tinning, terne plating, or galvanizing, or in

the manufacture of any of the following products:

- (i) Insulating varnishes,
- (ii) Ship bottom paint,
- (iii) Alkyd resins,
- (iv) Heat resistant paint,
- (v) Water-insoluble metallic soaps,
- (vi) Lubricants,
- (vii) Caulking compounds,
- (viii) Mechanical packing,
- (ix) Textile sizes, or
- (x) Natural or synthetic rubber products.

(10) "Essential processing" means any processing of fish oil which will render

it suitable for an essential use.

(11) "Vitamin A feeding oil" means vitamin feeding oil which is sold by the manufacturer thereof with a guarantee of a minimum vitamin A potency.

(12) "Vitamin D feeding oil" means vitamin feeding oil which is sold by the manufacturer thereof with a guarantee of a minimum vitamin D potency.

(13) "Vitamin A and D feeding oil" means vitamin feeding oil that is sold by the manufacturer thereof with a guarantee of a minimum potency of both vitamin A and vitamin D.

(14) "Stock pile oil" means fish oil acquired by a governmental agency under

the provisions of Food Distribution Order 59 (8 F.R. 9104).

(15) "Director" means the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration.

(g) *Effective date.* This amendment shall become effective 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., May 1, 1944. However, with respect to violations of War Food Order 60, or rights accrued or liabilities incurred thereunder, prior to said date, said War Food Order 60 shall be deemed in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, or liability.

#### FATS AND OILS QUOTAS RAISED

The War Food Administration has increased from 60 to 70 percent the fats and oils quota for the manufacture of paints, varnishes, coated fabrics, linoleums, etc., and has authorized an exemption from quota restrictions of the oil content of finished products purchased from the Army, Navy, and other exempt agencies. The quota is based on average use in 1940 and 1941.

These and other changes are made by an amendment to War Food Order 42 (formerly FDO 42), which is effective May 4, 1944.

Government agencies now are finding it possible to release excess stocks of paints and other products in cases where they no longer meet new requirements or specifications made necessary by changing conditions. Most of the products will be purchased by manufacturers and will require reworking before sale into civilian consumer channels.

The amendment to WFO 42 makes two other changes:

1. It raises from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds per calendar quarter the maximum quantity of fats and oils which may be used by manufacturers without restriction, provided they were using fats and oils prior to July 1, 1943. This increase in exempt use will eliminate all quota restrictions for some 250 firms.
2. It changes the definition of "principal ingredient" so that any product for human consumption which contains rationed fats and oils, but which is not covered by OPA Ration Order 16, will not be considered as a finished product under WFO 42, even though fats or oils may actually be its principal ingredient. As a result, rationed oil used by a manufacturer of such products as confectionery coatings will be charged to the quota of the refiner rather than to the manufacturer of the unrationed product.

#### FISH OIL RELEASED FOR PERMITTED USES

Approximately 8 million pounds of 1943 crop fish and marine-animal oils remaining in Government reserves are being released by the War Food Administration for all permitted uses, that agency announced May 2. Most of the fish oil in Government reserves, comprised of menhaden, sardine, and Alaska herring oils, was released April 24 for the more essential war uses, which did not include several uses permitted by the fish oil order (WFO 60). These more essential needs having been supplied, WFA now makes the remaining portion of the oil available for all permitted uses, as follows:

1. Approximately 3 million pounds of menhaden oil for all uses permitted by WFO 60.
2. Approximately 2 million pounds of sardine oil for all uses permitted by WFO 60, except that first consideration will be given to manufacturers of vitamin feeding oils.
3. Approximately 750,000 pounds of Alaska herring oil for leather tanning, metal-working compounds, lubricants, and metallic soaps. WFO 60 restricts Alaska herring oil to these uses.

In addition to the fish oil reserves, WFA also has approximately 2 million pounds of whale oil and 1 million pounds of cod oil which will be made available for leather processing, the only permitted use.

## SPERM OIL ORDER AMENDED BY WFA

Food Distribution Order No. 37 was issued by the War Food Administration in March 1943, to regulate the use, processing, and delivery of sperm oil. Amendment No. 1, effective March 1, 1944, freed the oil for essential uses and eliminated restrictions on its processing and delivery. (Food Distribution Order 37, as amended, was redesignated War Food Order No. 37 on April 20, 1944.)

Amendment 1 to War Food Order No. 37, effective May 8, 1944, eliminated from the definition of sperm oil technical oleyl alcohol derived from sperm oil. In the future, the War Food Administration will allocate sperm oil for the manufacture of technical oleyl alcohol, but the War Production Board will allocate technical oleyl alcohol derived from sperm oil.

## RESTRICTIONS ON FATTY ACID INVENTORIES REVISED

The War Food Administration amended WFO 87 (formerly FDO 87) to permit the basing of fatty acid inventory limitations on current consumption rather than on consumption during the last 6 months of 1943. The required 60-day limitation had previously been based on one-third of the aggregate use of fatty acids from June 1 to December 31, 1943.

Effective May 9, 1944, the limitation may be figured on the previous 60 days usage or on scheduled operations for the ensuing 60-day period.

The amendment also raises the quantity of fatty acids not subject to inventory control from 3,000 to 12,000 pounds to remove the possibility of placing purchase penalties on small users by making it possible for them to purchase in ton-lot quantities. The provision will permit any user to accept delivery of up to 12,000 pounds of fatty acids if his inventory, after the delivery is made, does not exceed that quantity.

The term "maximum unit" is defined to mean the largest single, segregate, commercial quantity of fatty acids accepted by any user during the calendar year 1943, and the acceptance of this "maximum unit" now is permitted if the user's inventory, at the time of delivery, does not exceed a 30-day supply based on current usage.

The inventory limitations do not affect fatty acids produced by the user. All other provisions of WFO-87, amended December 30, 1943, remain the same. Excerpts follow:

Definitions. (1) The term "fatty acids" means all grades and qualities of fatty acids, whether distilled or undistilled, produced from animal, vegetable, fish, or marine animal fats and oils, excluding crude and refined tall oil; raw or acidulated foots produced in the refining of animal, vegetable, fish, or marine animal fats and oils; pitch; and fatty acids which have been processed to the extent that they no longer exist as such by reason of chemical changes or compounding with non-fatty materials.

## FATTY ACIDS ORDER CLARIFIED BY WFA

Food Distribution Order No. 87, effective November 1, 1943, limited the inventories of fatty acids (except those produced by the user or delivered to him under specific authorization of the Director) to a 60-day supply based on the average quantity used during the first 6 months of 1943.

Amendment 1, issued December 30, 1943, based the inventory limitation on the average quantity of fatty acids used during the last 6 months of 1943.

Food Distribution Order No. 87, as amended, was redesignated War Food Order No. 87 on April 20, 1944. Amendment 1 to War Food Order No. 87 issued May 9, 1944, eliminated the 1943 base period, and permitted users to calculate inventory limitations on the basis of current consumption. It also increased from 3,000 to 12,000 pounds the quantity of fatty acids not subject to inventory limitation. The following questions and answers are intended to clarify the operation of these orders:



1. Q. How is the inventory limitation established under War Food Order No. 87, Amendment 1?
  - A. The inventory limitation under Amendment 1 is a quantity of fatty acids equivalent to a 60-day supply. It may be based on the preceding 60-day usage, or on the scheduled operation of a user for the ensuing 60-day period.
2. Q. Is a fatty acid which has been under allocation, but which now is not allocated, subject to inventory limitation?
  - A. Yes.
3. Q. Are fatty acids in transit to a user considered as part of his inventory?
  - A. This is determined by ownership. If the fatty acids become the user's property when taken over by the transporting agency, they are part of his inventory.
4. Q. If a user has fatty acids produced for him under a toll agreement, are these fatty acids considered as being produced by the user and free from inventory restrictions?
  - A. No. Such fatty acids are not produced by the user; therefore, they are subject to inventory limitations.
5. Q. Are fatty acids held in rented storage outside the user's plant considered as part of his inventory?
  - A. Yes, if he owns the fatty acids and they were not produced by him.
6. Q. If a user has need for an inventory of fatty acids but has no previous usage by which to establish a quota, what should he do?
  - A. A user is permitted an inventory of 12,000 pounds without restriction. If he needs more than a 12,000-pound inventory, he may take as his inventory a quantity of fatty acids equivalent to a 60-day supply based on his scheduled operations.
7. Q. If a user buys several grades of fatty acids, is he restricted in his inventory to those grades previously purchased?
  - A. No.
8. Q. Are delivery certificates necessary in the case of intra-company transfers of fatty acids?
  - A. No. Delivery certificates are necessary only when ownership changes.

## FISH MEAL PRICES REVISED MAY 22

The grinder who buys fish scraps and converts them into fish meal will now be considered a commercial distributor and will be allowed the same mark-up as that handler, the Office of Price Administration announced May 18. This action, effective May 22, 1944, was taken to prevent a dislocation of normal trade practices in the industry, OPA said.

The merchandising mark-up now allowed this producer is the one that he used at the time of the January 1942 "freeze" on fish meal and fish scraps ceiling prices.

When the regulation was written and issued on March 29, 1942, the grinder who bought fish scraps and converted them into fish meal was not defined as a commercial distributor. Thus, he could not take this mark-up. The current action corrects this situation.

The regulation also is changed by the elimination of the section which stipulated that Boston, Massachusetts, and Baltimore, Maryland, are the only basing points to be used for Atlantic and Gulf Coast imports of fish meal and fish scraps. The use of these two basing points created much hardship in some instances.

It was found that the importer located at Gulf Coast points may be either at a decided advantage or at a decided disadvantage, compared with the importer on the Atlantic Coast, depending on the point at which the meal is delivered.

Now, by eliminating the basing point provision and permitting the addition of the actual transportation costs from the actual point of entry, all Atlantic and Gulf Coast importers

of this item are placed in the same competitive position.

Amendment No. 6 to Revised Price Schedule No. 73—Fish Meal and Fish Scraps—became effective May 22, 1944. Excerpts follow:

1. Section 1363.9 (a) (7) is amended to read as follows:

- (7) "Commercial distributor" is:  
 (1) A person who buys fish meal or fish scrap from any person and resells the same other than at retail; or  
 (2) A person who buys fish scrap from the producer, grinds it into fish meal, and sells the fish meal other than at retail.

2. Section 1363.12 (g) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) *Atlantic and Gulf Coast fish meal and fish scrap.* For deliveries at any point, the maximum f. o. b. prices for sales of the same grade of fish meal or fish scrap for Atlantic and Gulf Coast production plants as determined under paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section, plus the transportation charges from the point of entry to the point of delivery at the lowest established rate for the mode of transportation employed.

3. Section 1363.12 (h) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) The maximum price of a commercial distributor on the sale of fish meal or fish scrap which he purchased from the producer, and on the sale of fish meal made from fish scrap which he purchased from the producer, shall be the maximum price which said producer may charge hereunder plus a markup not exceeding the markup (or weighted average of markups) which said commercial distributor used in January, 1942, on sales of like fish meal or fish scrap.

#### VITAMIN A LIMITATION ORDER AMENDED MAY 15

War Production Board's Limitation Order No. 40 was amended May 15. Excerpts follow:

(1) "Vitamin A" shall include vitamin A and its "pro-vitamins" such as carotenes and cryptoxanthin derived from plant, animal, fish or marine animal sources.

(2) [Revoked May 15, 1944]

(3) [Revoked May 15, 1944]

(b) *Restrictions on use of Vitamin A in pharmaceutical preparations.* No person shall manufacture any pharmaceutical preparation represented to contain more than 5,000 U. S. P. XII units of Vitamin A in the largest daily dosage recommended by the manufacturer or seller, except that nothing contained in

this order shall prevent the manufacture or sale of pharmaceutical preparations represented to contain 25,000 or more U. S. P. XII units of Vitamin A in the smallest daily dosage recommended by the manufacturer or seller, or pharmaceutical preparations recognized in the U. S. P. or N. F.

(c) *Applicability of Allocation Order M-373.* In addition to the restrictions of this order, use and delivery of certain kinds of Vitamin A are subject to the provisions of WPB Allocation Order M-373 (§ 3293.601), as amended from time to

time.

(d) *Applicability of War Food Order (WFO) No. 99.* The use of fish liver oils or other fish oils in feeds or as feeding oils is subject to the provisions of War Food Order (WFO) No. 99, as amended from time to time.

(e) *Applicability of regulations.* This order and all transaction affected hereby are subject to all applicable War Production Board regulations, as amended from time to time.

#### CONTROL OF VITAMIN A OILS FOR FEEDING TRANSFERRED TO WFA

Limitation Order L-40 has been amended to remove from the order the restriction on the use of fish liver oils and other oils in feeds or as feeding oils, the War Production Board announced May 15.

Control of feeding oils has been transferred to the War Food Administration under the terms of War Food Order No. 99, entitled "Use of Vitamin A in Mixed Feed." The shift in the jurisdiction of the feedings oils involves no substantive changes on the controls of this material.

Excerpts from WFO-99 follow:

Use of vitamin A in mixed feed - (a) Restrictions on the use of vitamin A in mixed feed. No person shall use, deliver, sell, manufacture or prepare any mixed feed that contains more vitamin A supplied by or derived from fish oil, fish-viscera oil or fish-liver oil than the following quantities:

	U.S.P. XII units per pound
(1) Starting feeds for chickens and other poultry, except turkeys .....	1,500
(2) Other starting feeds for chickens and other poultry, except turkeys (in the form to be consumed) .....	1,500
(3) All-mash starting feeds for turkeys .....	3,000
(4) Other starting feeds for turkeys (in the form to be consumed) .....	3,000
(5) All-mash broiler feeds .....	1,500
(6) Other broiler feeds (in the form to be consumed) .....	1,500
(7) All-mash growing feeds for chickens and other poultry, except turkeys .....	1,800

(8) Other growing feeds for chickens and other poultry, except turkeys (in the form to be consumed) .....	1,800
(9) All-mash growing feeds for turkeys .....	3,000
(10) Other growing feeds for turkeys (in the form to be consumed) .....	3,000
(11) All-mash laying and breeding feeds for chickens and all other poultry, including turkeys .....	3,000
(12) Other laying and breeding feeds for chickens and all other poultry, including turkeys (in the form to be consumed) .....	3,000
(13) Mixed feed for calves (in the form to be consumed) .....	4,000
(14) Mixed feed for dogs and fur-bearing animals (in the form to be consumed) .....	3,000
(15) All other mixed feed (in the form to be consumed) .....	2,000

(c) Definitions. For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Vitamin A" means pre-formed vitamin A, and does not mean the provitamins A such as the carotenes and cryptoxanthin.

(2) "Fish oil" means any oil containing vitamin A derived, extracted or processed from fish, including whole-fish oil and fish-body oil, but not including fish-viscera oil or fish-liver oil.

(3) "Fish-viscera oil" means any oil containing vitamin A derived, extracted or processed from viscera of fish.

(4) "Fish-liver oil" means any oil containing vitamin A derived, extracted or processed from the livers of fish.

(5) "Mixed feed" means any mixture or combination of two or more natural or artificial feed-stuffs used or intended for use in feeding livestock, poultry, fur-bearing or other animals.

(6) "Feedstuff" means any material or substance used or intended for use in the feeding of livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals or other animals for any purpose whatever.

(7) "Director" means the Director of Production, War Food Administration.

#### WFA ASKS FOR OFFERS OF VITAMIN A OIL AND CONCENTRATES

Offer of Sale Form PBP-76—Vitamin A Oil and Vitamin A Concentrate—was issued by WFA on May 1. Excerpts from the contract form follow:

1. QUANTITY AND PRICE: We offer all or any part of each of the lots of Vitamin A scheduled below. The price to be paid shall not be more than the applicable ceiling price of the Office of Price Administration in effect on date of delivery, based on the Vitamin A potency as determined in accordance with the methods provided hereinafter.

Quantity (Pounds)	Estimated Potency Vit. A Units (USP) per gram <u>a/</u>	Type, Gauge, and Size Containers	Price per Million <u>b/</u> Vit. A Units	Produced from (Species of fish)	Method of Concen- tration <u>c/</u>	Delivery Schedule
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Specify kind of inert gas used to replace head space air \_\_\_\_\_.

a/ Potency indicated is estimated. The potency to the nearest 100 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A per gram shall be as determined in accordance with Section 2 hereinafter.

b/ Price is based on the estimated potency of Vitamin A units (U.S.P.) per gram and will be adjusted upward or downward 1 mill per 1,000 units (U.S.P.) according to the final determination of potency per gram as provided in Section 2 hereinafter. Price of a concentrate shall be as offered.

c/ Specify type of process when product is a concentrate.

2. SPECIFICATIONS: All Vitamin A delivered hereunder shall meet the following specifications:

Source: Prepared from vitamin-bearing fish or marine animal material by any method with or without substitution of any edible oil in whole or in part for the fish oil vehicle.

Color: Free from added color.

Odor and Taste: Oil may have a fishy but not rancid odor and taste.

Freedom from Impurities: Shall be sufficiently refined and purified so as to contain not more than 0.5 percent water by volume and not more than 0.03 percent (by dry weight) of precipitate or sediment other than stearin or waxes. Any precipitate or sediment, if present, shall be free from nitrogenous material. All tests shall be made in accordance with the applicable methods described in USP XII.

Freedom from Excess Acidity: Not more than one percent of free fatty acids (calculated as oleic acid).

Determination of Vitamin A Content of Oils: The Vitamin A content shall be determined spectrophotometrically, subject to confirmation by biological assay when required by CCC. The spectrophotometric assay on the whole oil dissolved in ethanol or isopropanol will consist of measurements of the extinction coefficient ( $E_{1\%}^{1\text{cm}}$ ) at the following wave lengths: 300 mμ, 328 mμ and 350 mμ. The ratio of ( $E_{300\text{ mμ}}/E_{328\text{ mμ}}$ ) shall not be more than 0.73 and the ratio of ( $E_{350\text{ mμ}}/E_{328\text{ mμ}}$ ) shall not be more than 0.65. The potency will be calculated by multiplying the value of  $E_{1\%}^{1\text{cm}}$  (328 mμ) by the conversion factor 2000. Biological assay, when required by CCC, will be under the supervision and in accordance with standard practices of the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

From each lot tendered for inspection, seven samples of three ounces each (six for CCC and one for the seller) will be drawn by designated representatives of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration and assays for Vitamin A shall be made on these official samples when submitted to two of the recognized Vitamin A testing laboratories listed below. If the results reported by the two laboratories are in agreement within 5 percent (based on the highest potency), the average of these two values shall determine the potency of the oil on this contract. If the results are not in agreement within 5 percent (based on the highest potency), official samples shall be submitted to two additional recognized testing laboratories listed below and of the four assays, the average of the two in closest agreement shall be used in determining the potency. The potency arrived at by this method shall be final and binding on both parties.

The following laboratories for testing oils offered hereunder are acceptable to both CCC and the seller:

Curtis and Tompkins

Dr. D. J. Deuel, Jr.,  
University of Southern California

Food Research Laboratories

Laboratory of Vitamin  
Technology

Laucks Laboratories

Chemical Analysis: Chemical analysis to be made hereunder shall be in accordance with the provisions of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia XII where applicable.

Official Report: The Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, will furnish the seller a report showing the results of all Vitamin A assays made in connection with this contract. The names of the testing laboratories shall not be disclosed to the seller.

3. PACKAGING AND MARKING: Containers: Vitamin A shall be packed and delivered in new, air tight, standard metal containers not less than 18 gauge in weight for drums of 30 to 55 gallon sizes, of 22 gauge for containers of less than 30 gallons and 5 gallons or more, suitable for export. Head space shall be filled with inert gas, preferably carbon dioxide or nitrogen. Other gas may be used upon written authorization from CCC.

Marking: Each container shall be marked to show the name of the seller, name of the commodity, contract number, total net contents in U.S.P. Vitamin A units, potency per gram, net weight and shipping marks which may be prescribed by CCC prior to shipment.

#### SPECIFICATIONS FOR VITAMIN CAPSULES REISSUED

The War Food Administration has recently reissued its "Specifications for Vitamin Tablets, Capsules, and Pills" which covers, among other things, the employment of tablets, capsules, or pills in the preparation of Vitamins A and D from fish liver oils. These specifica-



tions originally appeared as Office of Distribution Form SCB-50 and have now been renumbered as PBR Spec. No. 1. Changes incorporated into the revision include substitution of "Commodity Credit Corporation" for "Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation."

## Foreign Fishery Trade

### FISH IMPORTS TO END OF APRIL LARGE

The Bureau of Customs on May 10 announced preliminary figures for imports of commodities within quota limitations provided for under trade agreements, for the calendar year to April 29, 1944, inclusive, as follows:

Commodity	Established Quota		Imports as of April 29, 1944
	Period	Quantity	
Fish; fresh or frozen, filleted, etc., cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish	Calendar year	15,000,000 lbs.	9,228,269 lbs.

## Statistical Summaries

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Both wholesale and retail prices for all foods rose slightly during the month ending in mid-April, and retail prices for fresh and frozen fish declined, according to statistics published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Seasonal advances in prices for fresh fruits and vegetables caused the rises in all-foods prices.

During the month, fresh and canned fish dropped 4.6 percent and fresh and frozen fish fell 5.1 percent. These reductions were attributed to larger supplies of fresh fish in both wholesale and retail markets. The Bureau's indexes do not indicate the level of wholesale prices for fresh and frozen fish, but the drop in retail prices indicates that there was also a reduction in average prices for wholesale items.

### Wholesale and Retail Prices

Item	Unit	Percentage change from--		
Wholesale: (1926 = 100)		<u>Apr. 15, 1944</u>	<u>Mar. 11, 1944</u>	<u>Apr. 17, 1943</u>
All commodities	Index No.	103.8	+0.4	+0.3
Foods	do	105.0	+0.4	-3.1
		<u>April 1944</u>	<u>March 1944</u>	<u>April 1943</u>
Fish:				
Canned salmon, Seattle:				
Pink, No. 1, tall	\$ per dozen cans	1.970	0	0
Red, No. 1, tall	do	3.694	0	0
Cod, cured, large shore, Gloucester, Mass.	\$ per 100 pounds	13.000	0	+12
Herring, pickled, N. Y.	\$ per pound	12.0	0	0
Salmon, Alaska, smoked, N. Y.	do	35.0	0	0
Retail: (1935-39 = 100)		<u>Apr. 18, 1944</u>	<u>Mar. 14, 1944</u>	<u>Apr. 20, 1943</u>
All foods	Index No.	134.6	+0.4	-4.3
Fish:				
Fresh and canned	do	210.1	-4.6	+1.5
Fresh and frozen	\$ per pound	35.5	-5.1	+1.7
Canned salmon:				
Pink	\$ per pound can	23.9	-1.2	+2.6
Red	do	43.1	0	+4.1

## WFA PAYS \$678,000 FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS IN APRIL

Only small purchases of fishery products were made by the War Food Administration in April, according to that agency. Of the \$120,890,469 spent in April, \$678,157 was used for fishery items, and most of this was paid for canned sardines.

From January through April, \$9,187,384 had been paid for fishery products. During this period, purchases of all agricultural and other food items totaled \$744,287,807.

## Purchases of Fishery Products by W.F.A.

		April 1944		January 1-April 30, 1944	
Commodity	Unit	Quantity	F.O.B. Cost	Quantity	F.O.B. Cost
<u>FISH</u>			<u>Dollars</u>		<u>Dollars</u>
Herring, canned	Cases	-	-	1,361	6,058
Mackerel, "	"	1,314	10,341	117,936	584,135
Pilchards, "	"	-	-	477,579	1,989,536
Salmon, "	"	-	-	300,538	3,118,932
Shrimp, "	"	-	-	8,986	102,324
Sardines, "	"	135,035	606,192	232,262	1,028,672
Tuna and tuna-like fishes, "	"	-	-	1,358	27,093
Fish, Misc. "	"	-	-	1,845	10,138
Total .....	"	136,349	616,533	1,141,865	6,866,889
Fish, pickled	Pounds	772,211	52,124	11,241,211	822,424
Fish, smoked	"	90,000	9,500	259,830	25,943
Total .....	"	862,211	61,624	11,501,041	848,367
<u>BYPRODUCTS</u>					
Fish meal	"	-	-	720,000	29,162
Oyster shell flour	"	-	-	480,000	1,680
Oyster shell grits	"	-	-	600,000	2,400
Total .....	"	-	-	1,800,000	33,242
<u>VITAMINS</u>					
Vitamin A fish-liver oil	M Units	-	-	4,823,101	1,438,886
Grand Total .....		-	678,157	-	9,187,384

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